

THE
CAMBRIDGE SERIES
FOR SCHOOLS
AND
TRAINING COLLEGES



CAESAR
DE BELLO GALLICO II

WITH
VOCABULARY



3691

28
5/19

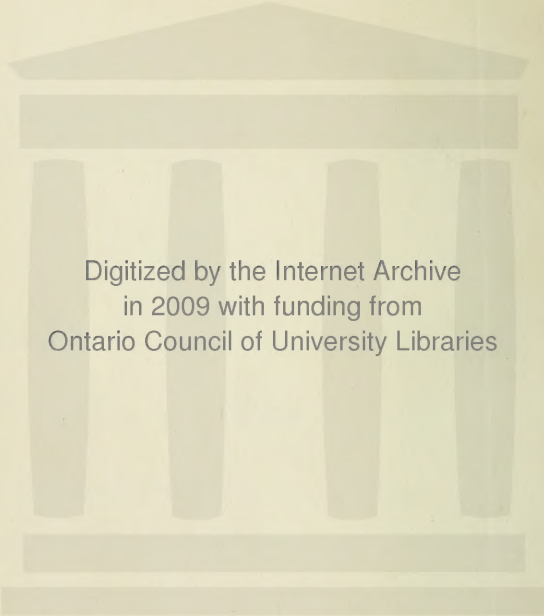
" Neither a borrower nor a lender be."

The Library of

John G. MacEachern

<i>Case</i>	<i>Sec.</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>No.</i>
-------------	-------------	--------------	------------

" Piu tosto mendicante che ignoranti "



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2009 with funding from
Ontario Council of University Libraries



GAI IULI CAESARIS
DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER II

THE WAR WITH THE BELGAE

EDITED

WITH NOTES AND VOCABULARY FOR BEGINNERS

BY

E. S. SHUCKBURGH, LITT.D.

LATE FELLOW AND ASSISTANT TUTOR OF
EMMANUEL COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

1902

London: C. J. CLAY AND SONS,
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,
AVE MARIA LANE.

Glasgow: 50, WELLINGTON STREET.



Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.

New York: THE MACMILLAN COMPANY.

Bombay and Calcutta: MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.

First Edition, 1897. Reprinted, 1902.

[*All Rights reserved*]

PREFACE.

THIS edition of the Second Book of Caesar's Commentaries is on the same lines as that of the *Helvetic War* (Lib. I.) already published by me. My aim has been to supply all that a boy would be likely to want on reading Caesar for the first time if he has by his side his Grammar. The vocabulary is meant to supply him with a Dictionary until he is able to use with profit a larger and better one.

November, 1897.

CONTENTS.

	PAGES
INTRODUCTION	v—xvii
TEXT	i—25
NOTES	27—56
VOCABULARY	57—78

MAP *to face Title*

PLATES

- A Roman legionary soldier . . . *to face p.* xiv
A *vexillarius* or Standard-bearer . . . „ xv

INTRODUCTION.

THE writer of the *Commentaries* is himself the chief hero of the story. Though he always speaks of himself in the third person, the commander in the 9 years' war in Gaul and the historian of the campaigns are the same person. This was Gaius Iulius Caesar. He was a member of a patrician family



belonging to the ancient and illustrious *gens Iulia*, which was said to be descended from Iulus son of Aeneas. Born in B.C. 101 he very early shewed that he was brave and determined. C. Marius, the leader of the popular party and opponent of Sulla, married his aunt, and he himself from the first attached himself to the popular party and married the daughter of L. Cinna, who led the opposition to Sulla after the death of Marius. Sulla ordered him to divorce this wife, but he refused and in consequence barely escaped being put to

death. He had to remain away from Rome till after Sulla's death in B.C. 78. After that event he returned to Rome and speedily made himself conspicuous by his skill as an orator while accusing several leading men of extortion in their provinces.

As soon as he reached the legal age he was elected to the quaestorship (B.C. 68) which gave a seat in the Senate and was the first step in the scale of promotion to the higher magistracies. He served as quaestor under the governor of further Spain. After this he married a connexion of Pompey, Pompeia, daughter of Q. Pompeius Rufus, and attached himself closely to Pompey, who was afterwards to be his great rival and enemy. He helped to get the command first against the pirates and then against Mithridates for Pompey, who was thus kept in the East from B.C. 67 to B.C. 62. While Pompey was away Caesar was steadily rising in power and influence. In B.C. 65 he was Aedile and spent so much money on the shows and games of which the Aedile had the charge, as well as on the repair of the *via Appia*, the care of which he held in the previous year, that he became deeply in debt. He was elected praetor for B.C. 62; and after his year of office went as propraetor to farther Spain (B.C. 61—60). Here he first seems to have discovered his genius for military command. Southern Spain was generally in a very disturbed state, and Caesar not only put down disorder in it, but also conquered the Lusitani, who were continually plundering the Roman province or allies. In this Spanish government he made a great deal of money (often it seems by very doubtful means) and when he returned to Rome in B.C. 60 to stand for the consulship he seems at any rate

Caesar head
of the Popu-
lars. The
triumvirate.

to have been free from debt. Besides holding the offices above named he had throughout been forward in supporting all the measures which the popular party wished for,—whether in regard to the public land, or the punishment of those of the party of Sulla who were still alive and had been involved in the proscription and death of innocent citizens during Sulla's supremacy. This policy

carried out with boldness, combined with the military reputation gained in Spain, placed Caesar clearly at the head of the popular party. The Senatorial or aristocratic party did their best to thwart him. It was a rule at Rome that a man who claimed a triumph (as Caesar did for his actions in Spain) must retain his *imperium* until the Senate had decided whether he was to have his triumph or not. If he entered the *pomærium* (that is, the space round the old walls of Rome) he thereby gave up this *imperium*, and could no longer claim a triumph. There was also another rule, that when a man was a candidate for the consulship he must make a declaration in the city that he was so (called a *professio*) three weeks before the date of election. Now Caesar had come back so near the time when this declaration was required, that unless the Senate would excuse him from making it (as was sometimes done) he would have to give up either his triumph or his consulship. His application to be excused the declaration was successfully opposed by his political enemies, headed by Cato (afterwards called Cato Uticensis from the place of his death), and therefore Caesar gave up the triumph, made his declaration, and was elected consul for B.C. 59 about July B.C. 60. But this made him more opposed than ever to the Aristocratic party: and finding Pompey also offended with the Senate, because the same party in it were making difficulties about confirming his arrangements in the East, and about giving his veterans grants of land, he made an agreement with him and the richest man in the state, M. Licinius Crassus, whereby the three were to combine to get the measures they wished for passed by the people and to secure for each other or their adherents certain offices. This is called the *First Triumvirate*, and though it was not, like the Decemvirate or the Second Triumvirate, a legally established commission, it exercised great influence in politics, and its breaking up led to the civil war.

Caesar was Consul then in B.C. 59. The aristocratic party had been able, as they thought, to hamper his actions by giving him a colleague, M. Bibulus, who Caesar Consul, B.C. 59. belonged to their own party and was expected to oppose him in

every way. But Caesar was not a man to be so easily beaten. He reduced his colleague to complete impotence, carried the measures he intended in the comitia, seldom summoning or consulting the Senate, and finally obtained for five years the province which he wished to have, by means of a law proposed by a Tribune, P. Vatinius. This was Gallia Cisalpina with Illyricum annexed. He was not however satisfied with this, for Gallia Cisalpina was now almost a part of Italy though still governed as a province. He wished to have also the province of Gallia Transalpina, where there was likely to be much more opportunity of active work: and the Senate fearing that, if they refused him, he would cause another law to be passed, assigned this also to him for five years, on the motion of Pompey, along with a separate army required to protect it.

Let us see first what it was that Caesar was to govern.

Caesar's
Provinces:
(1) Gallia
Cisalpina.

I. GALLIA CISALPINA. This would now be called North Italy, consisting of all that lay between the Rubicon and the Alps, divided nearly in half by the river Po. From about B.C. 181 this country had been treated as a 'province' or sometimes two provinces (Cispadana and Transpadana), but was yet not quite like other provinces. It contained a good many Roman colonies for one thing, and again after the Social War all the people of Cispadane Gaul had the full Roman franchise, those of the Transpadane district only having a partial citizenship called *Latinitas*. Thus it was much more like a part of Italy than a province, and the governor would have rather different things to do from the governor of one of the more distant provinces. There was an army of three legions, in winter-quarters at Aquileia, ready for his use: but its position seems to show that he expected to use it in Illyricum rather than in Cisalpine Gaul.

II. To Cisalpine Gaul we have seen that the law added (2) Illyricum. ILLYRICUM to Caesar's government. By Illyricum was meant a narrow strip of country on the East of the Adriatic including Istria and Dalmatia. It had been under the control of Rome since B.C. 228, but had never been fully organised, sometimes being put under the governor of

Macedonia, at others under the governor of Gallia Cisalpina, sometimes being left nominally free on payment of tribute. But it was often in rebellion itself, and besides was subject to attacks from neighbouring barbarians, and therefore Roman arms and magistrates were in the country at frequent intervals. As a matter of fact it was peaceful during Caesar's nine years' government, and he only visited it to hold the *conventus* or assizes.

III. GALLIA TRANSALPINA. At this time the Roman province across the Alps was confined to the South-Eastern district of France, which in consequence ^{(3) Gallia Transalpina.} still retains the name of *Provence*. It was bounded on the East by the Alps, on the North by the Rhone from the lake of Geneva to Vienne, on the West by the Cevennes and the Upper Garonne, on the South by the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean. It was constituted a province in B.C. 118 and was very important to the Romans both as securing the road to Spain and as barring the road against incursions of barbarians into Italy. It had however been in danger more than once from the Cimbri and Teutones, who invaded it in B.C. 105, and from rebellions of the Allobroges, the most Northern tribe in it, in B.C. 65 and 61. When Caesar first undertook this province it seemed peaceful enough, but there were likely to be difficulties in non-Roman or Celtic Gallia with which he would have to deal; and before he had actually started for his province this was made clear.

What Caesar was to govern then included but a small portion of what was called Gallia. The rest, which included ^{Gaul.} the great part of what is now called France and Belgium, was still free from Roman government. Caesar regards it as falling into three divisions: Aquitania in the South-West from the Pyrenees to the Garonne; Celtic Gaul, the great central block of France from the Garonne to the Seine, with western Switzerland; and Belgica from the Seine to the lower Rhine, thus including Northern France, Belgium and Southern Holland. The various tribes inhabiting these three divisions were probably all what is called Celtic, but

in the South-West (Aquitania) there was a mixture of Iberians from Spain, and, on the North, of Germans.

Though the Romans had not conquered this greater Gaul they were in communication with it. Roman merchants had already found their way there in considerable numbers; and the Roman government had been asked to side with one or another tribe in the quarrels that frequently occurred between them. As early perhaps as B.C. 121 the Aedui, living between the Loire and Saône, had become the 'friends and allies' of Rome, to secure protection against the Sequăni, separated from them by the Saône; and this title was held to pledge the Romans more or less closely to protect them if attacked.

But for some years past, since about B.C. 100, domestic troubles in Rome had diverted attention from Gaul, and in the meanwhile a new state of things had been growing up there which made it seem necessary to interfere. The Aedui had been conquered by a German chief named Ariovistus, who had come over the Rhine at the head of a considerable host to help the enemies of the Aedui,—the Sequăni and Arverni. They found the country so attractive that they had no wish to return to the bleaker lands on the North of the Rhine. They therefore settled in part of the territory of their friends the Sequăni, and there not only seemed likely to remain themselves, but were frequently increased by fresh batches of Germans who came across the Rhine to join them. Ariovistus managed to get into communication with the Romans, and during Caesar's consulship (B.C. 59) was recognised as 'king and ally.' There did not seem any reason therefore to suppose that he would offer any difficulty to Caesar. But when Caesar came to Gaul in B.C. 58, and had defeated the Helvetii, and forced the survivors to return to their native land, nor venture to march across Gaul to take other lands for themselves, he suddenly found himself brought face to face with resistance on the part of Ariovistus. The other tribes of Gaul after the defeat of the Helvetii made haste to commend themselves to the protection of Caesar, and laid before him

Intercourse
of Romans
with Gaul.

The Ger-
mans driven
from Gaul,
B.C. 58.

complaints of the oppressive conduct of Ariovistus and his Germans. Caesar sent messages to him proposing a conference, but receiving a haughty and defiant reply, marched against him and engaged him in a great battle in the country between the modern Basle and Mulhausen, utterly defeated him, and drove the survivors across the Rhine [B. G. I. 30—54]. Gaul was thus freed from the presence of the German foreigner, but Roman influence was become paramount throughout.

But this great success alarmed the Northern Gauls, called the Belgæ. They consisted of various tribes, most of them more warlike than the inhabitants of Southern Gaul, and they occupied the country from the Seine to the Rhine, thus including Northern France, Belgium and part of Holland. They were akin to the Germans, and though they did not wish the continuance of Ariovistus and his German immigrants in Gaul, still less did they wish that the Romans should be undisputed masters of the whole country. They expected that they would soon be attacked themselves: and at any rate, with the Romans rulers of all Central Gaul, they were shut off from a very fruitful recruiting ground for their armies. Accordingly in the winter of B.C. 58—57 the Belgic tribes were busy in negotiating treaties with each other and in collecting their forces. Whether this 'conspiracy' was only for self-defence, or was intended for offensive operations against the Romans to drive them from Gaul, Caesar did not stop to enquire. He had made up his mind that Roman authority was to be acknowledged throughout Gaul, and that any tribe venturing to disturb the peace should be at once put down. Early in B.C. 57 he enrolled two more legions in Cisalpine Gaul (thus making up his number to eight legions), and arrived at Vesontio (*Besançon*) where he had ordered his troops to assemble. He at once advanced toward the Axona (*Aisne*), receiving the submission of the Remi on his way, and relieving their chief town of Bibrax from a siege. He then advanced to Noviodunum (*Soissons sur Aisne*), a city of the Suessiones, which presently surrendered,

The Belgæ
are alarmed
at the suc-
cess of
Caesar.

Caesar
prepares to
attack the
Belgæ,
B.C. 57.

as did also the chief town of the Bellovaci, Bratuspantium (*Beauvais*). But the most warlike of the Belgae, the Nervii and Aduatuci, were now encamped on the left bank of the Sabis (*Sambre*). Caesar advanced to attack them, and the account of the struggle occupies a great part of this Second book of the Commentaries [cc. 12—33]. It was in many respects the hardest fought battle of any in which Caesar was engaged in Gaul: and in none was the final success more plainly due to his own gallantry and presence of mind. Both the Nervii and Aduatuci were all but exterminated; and as Crassus had meanwhile subdued the tribes in Normandy and Brittany the whole of Belgica was now in the power of Rome: and when in the following year Aquitania was also subdued, and an attempted rising of the Veneti put down, all Gaul was Roman. Henceforth the contests in which Caesar was engaged were either for the suppression of rebellions, or for the protection of the Rhine frontier of a territory which he now looked upon as that of Rome.

We have spoken often of Caesar's province or provinces.

A Province. It is necessary to understand what is meant by a Roman province. The word *provincia* (of uncertain derivation) was applied to any sphere of duty of a Roman magistrate. When the Romans began governing countries outside Italy the word was naturally applied to them as the sphere of duty of some magistrate sent out to administer them, and so gradually was used of the countries themselves as well as of the office. The governor in the two first of these provinces (Sicily and Sardinia) was one of the praetors, who after his election as praetor was assigned to it by drawing lots with the

other praetors. As the number of provinces increased, as well as the legal business of the praetors in Rome, it became the custom for them to stay in Rome during their year of office and to go to a province the next year, when they were called *propraetors* (*pro praetore*, 'instead of a praetor'). In some provinces it was thought necessary to have men of higher rank as governors, and so the consuls also after their year of office went to one or other of them and

The propraetor or pro-consul.

were called proconsuls (*pro consule*). The Senate decided each year which provinces were to have proconsuls and which praetors, and then the praetors drew lots for the praetorian provinces and the two consuls for the consular provinces. Both classes of governors were sometimes called proconsuls, whether they had been consuls or only praetors.

The governor of the province commanded the legions stationed in it, the number of which was settled by the Senate. He had also the right of enrolling auxiliaries in the province if necessary, but by a law of Sulla's had no right to leave his province to attack an independent nation outside without an order from the Senate. No doubt in cases where dangerous barbarians were on the frontier this law was not strictly interpreted: and Caesar himself had an even greater freedom in this respect than usual; for the decree of the Senate assigning Gallia Transalpina to him had a clause (as apparently had been the case before in regard to Gaul) allowing him to do anything 'that seemed to him to be for the advantage of the republic.' This would cover both the enrolment of additional legions and the offensive operations in non-Roman Gaul. Besides his military duties in his province the proconsul or proprætor acted as judge, presiding at *conventus* or assizes. The law which he there administered differed in different provinces; for a province consisted not only of a certain district with fixed geographical limits, but of a number of states, which had generally once had constitutions and laws of their own; and as a rule, when that was the case, the Roman commissioners who settled the constitution of the province arranged that the law existing in these states should still be held good, only the governor heard appeals and retained in his own hands the decision as to sentences of death.

With the proconsul there was always a quaestor, who managed the finances of the province and of the army in it. Every province paid tribute to the Roman treasury, from which the expenses of the government and military establishment would have to be

Government
of a Pro-
vince.

The
quaestor.

deducted. But neither the kind of tribute nor the manner of collecting it was the same in all ; and in most there were certain 'free states' (*liberae civitates*) which for various reasons did not pay tribute, though they had to furnish troops when required.

The Roman army was not as yet one body, like our own, all under one Commander-in-chief or the Crown. **The Army.**

was in fact a number of armies, raised as required, and put under the command of the magistrate who enrolled them, and to whom they took the military oath or *sacramentum*. Thus so many legions were under the command of the governor of Spain, so many under the command of the governor of Africa, or of Gaul, and so on. Such legions could be and were at times transferred from one province to another, and the same rule as to length of service, pay, share in booty, and claim for pension or other reward at the end of their service applied to all alike. Since the time of Marius all full citizens, independent of the amount of their property, could serve in the army, but only citizens. The arms and dress of the legionary soldiers were uniform. All had the large oblong shield (*scutum*), coat of mail (*lorica*), helmet or bronze cap (*galea*), greaves (*ocreae*), a short straight sword for cut or thrust (*gladius*) and two stout javelins or *pila* to be thrown before charging. Auxiliaries (*aux-*

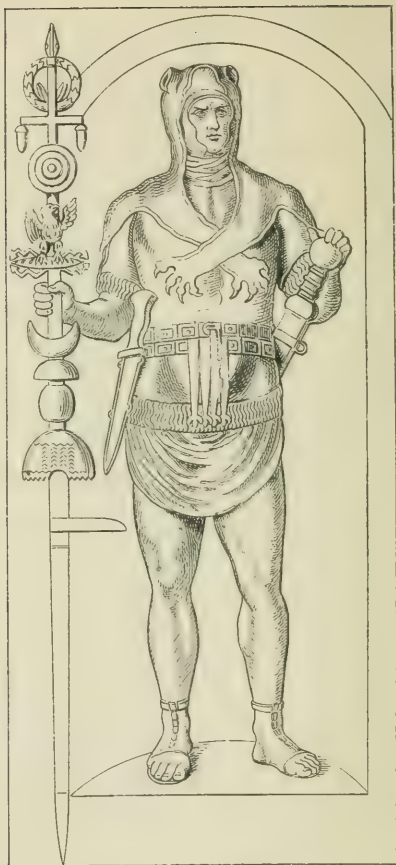
Auxiliaries. *ilia*) were however raised in the provinces or contributed by allied kings or states, and sometimes

these men were rewarded by the gift of citizenship. Marius had done this, and Caesar having raised and trained a body of Gauls in a legion which he called *alauda*, gave the citizenship afterwards to the whole. These auxiliaries were not under the officers of the legion, but had *praefecti* of their own, and were often called *alarii*, whether cavalry or infantry, because they were usually stationed on the wings (*alae*). But besides

Cavalry. these each legion had a certain number of cavalry, which in Caesar's time was composed usually of Gauls or other nations. These are distinct from the *auxilia* and were attached to their respective legions, as also were certain light-armed auxiliaries, such as *iaculatores* (javelin throwers), *funditores* (slingers), *sagittarii* (archers).



A Roman legionary soldier.



A *vexillarius* or Standard-bearer.

The legions, which in Caesar's time consisted of about 5,000 infantry besides the cavalry,—the number of auxiliaries serving with the legion being usually about the same,—were thus officered : Six *tribuni militum* Officers of
the legion. who had the general management of the discipline of the legion. They do not seem to have been specially attached to any definite company of the legion, but in actual battle commanded whatever part of it seemed good to the commander-in-chief ; and the legion being divided into ten cohorts, thirty maniples, sixty *centuriae*, when a cohort for any reason was stationed at a distance from the main body of the legion it was usually commanded by a *tribunus*. The other officers were 60 centurions (one for each *centuria*), and the same number of subalterns (*optiones*). The centurions were nominated by the commander-in-chief, the *optiones* by the centurions. The ordinary army assigned to a consul or proconsul was composed of two legions, and when on service in a province or elsewhere he was generally accompanied by two *legati*. If it was a more important service involving a larger army he had more *legati*. These formed his staff and did whatever duty he asked of them. It was becoming the custom to put one at the head of each legion, and Caesar, who had ten *legati*, constantly did so. They were not however appointed as officers in the army with a view to command a legion. When they did so it was in obedience to their chief. It was not till a single Emperor was commander-in-chief of the whole army that a *legatus* was regularly put in command of each legion.

The standard of a whole legion had the figure of an eagle at the head of the staff, a custom begun by Marius Standards. (about B.C. 104). But each cohort and each *centuria* had a standard (*signum* or *vexillum*) of different shape and description, which directed the movements of the men, and the loss of which was looked upon as the direst disgrace and generally involved the severest military punishment. When the men halted these standards were stuck in the ground ; when the order for advance was given the *signiferi* or *vexillarii* took them up and led the way. So we have such phrases as *signa ferre* or

inferre, 'to advance' or 'to charge'; *signa convertere*, 'to wheel round'; *signa conferre*, 'to engage.'

The Roman army on a campaign or on the march invariably pitched a camp. Of course if meant for prolonged occupation its construction was more elaborate and complete; but even if it was intended only for a single night's stay it was arranged and constructed on the same plan. Taking a camp meant for two legions and auxiliaries (the normal consular army), the shape of the camp would be a square, each side of which should be 2017 feet. This was divided into two unequal portions, at the 700th foot from the front, by a space or roadway 100 feet broad called *principia*. In the smaller of these two parts were the general's quarters (*praetorium*), the quarters of the quaestor (*quaestorium*), a *forum* or market-place, and the tents of the general's staff, praetorian guard, and volunteers. In the larger space were the tents of the soldiers, arranged in groups with spaces between each group called *viae*, besides one broad *via* (50 feet) exactly dividing them, called *via quintana*. The whole was surrounded by an *agger* or earthwork thrown up by digging a trench or *fossa*. The height of the agger differed



Agger and Vallum.

according to circumstances, but was often as much as 30 feet, and on the top of it was a *vallum* made of stakes, where wood could be got (the soldiers often carried two apiece for the purpose), with boughs on them which could be interlaced. A space 200 feet broad was kept clear between the agger and the tents. There were four gates to the camp, the *porta praetoria* on the end next the praetorium, the *porta decumana* in the centre of the opposite end, and at either end of the *principia* the *porta principalis dextra* and *porta principalis sinistra*. The plan of the camps was so uniform that the soldiers knew exactly what part each had to work at and where to pitch his tent : and when they arrived at the place selected by the advance party sent in front to choose the site, they at once fell to work and in a few hours completed it sufficiently for defence.



GAI IULI CAESARIS DE BELLO GALLICO

LIBER II.

THE WAR WITH THE BELGAE.

*Wintering in Cisalpine Gaul B.C. 58—7, Caesar
hears that the Belgae are conspiring.*

1. Cum esset Caesar in citeriore Gallia, ita uti supra demonstravimus, crebri ad eum rumores afferebantur, litterisque item Labieni certior fiebat omnes Belgas, quam tertiam esse Galliae partem dixeramus, contra populum Romanum coniurare obsidesque inter 5 se dare. Coniurandi has esse causas: primum, quod vererentur, ne omni pacata Gallia ad eos exercitus noster adduceretur; deinde, quod ab nonnullis Gallis sollicitarentur, partim qui, ut Germanos diutius in Gallia versari noluerant, ita populi Romani exercitum 10 hiemare atque inveterascere in Gallia moleste ferebant, partim qui mobilitate et levitate animi novis imperiis studebant, ab nonnullis etiam, quod in Gallia a potentioribus atque eis, qui ad conducendos homines

facultates habebant, volgo regna occupabantur, qui minus facile eam rem imperio nostro consequi poterant.

Caesar enrolls two new legions, and early in the summer of B.C. 57 marches against the Belgae.

2. His nuntiis litterisque commotus Caesar duas
5 legiones in citeriore Gallia novas conscripsit et inita aestate, in interiorem Galliam qui deduceret, Quintum Pedium legatum misit. Ipse, cum primum pabuli copia esse inciperet, ad exercitum venit. Dat negotium Senonibus reliquisque Gallis, qui finitimi Belgis
10 erant, uti ea, quae apud eos gerantur, cognoscant seque de his rebus certiores faciant. Hi constantes omnes nuntiaverunt manus cogi, exercitum in unum locum conduci. Tum vero dubitandum non existimavit, quin ad eos proficisceretur. Re frumentaria
15 comparata castra movet diebusque circiter quindecim ad fines Belgarum pervenit.

The Remi declare their adhesion to Caesar.

3. Eo cum de improvise celeriusque omni opinione venisset, Remi, qui proximi Galliae ex Belgis sunt, ad eum legatos Iccium et Andecumborium, primos
20 civitatis, miserunt, qui dicerent 'se suaque omnia in
'fidem atque in potestatem populi Romani permittere,
'neque se cum Belgis reliquis consensisse neque contra
'populum Romanum coniurasse, paratosque esse et
'obsides dare et imperata facere et oppidis recipere
25 'et frumento ceterisque rebus iuvare; reliquos omnes
'Belgas in armis esse, Germanosque, qui cis Rhenum

‘incolant, sese cum his coniunxisse, tantumque esse
 ‘eorum omnium furorem, ut ne Suessiones quidem,
 ‘fratres consanguineosque suos, qui eodem iure et
 ‘isdem legibus utantur, unum imperium unumque
 ‘magistratum cum ipsis habeant, deterrere potuerint, 5
 ‘quin cum his consentirent.’

The origin of the Belgae. They migrated from the right bank of the Rhine, and had resisted an invasion of the Teutones and Cimbri.

4. Cum ab his quaereret, quae civitates quantaeque in armis essent et quid in bello possent, sic reperiebat: plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germanis Rhenumque antiquitus traductos propter loci fertilitatem ibi con- 10 sedisse Gallosque, qui ea loca incolerent, expulisse solosque esse, qui patrum nostrorum memoria omni Gallia vexata Teutonos Cimbrosque intra fines suos ingredi prohibuerint; qua ex re fieri, uti earum rerum memoria magnam sibi auctoritatem magnosque spiri- 15 tus in re militari sumerent. De numero eorum omnia se habere explorata Remi dicebant, propterea quod propinquitatibus affinitatibusque coniuncti, quantam quisque multitudinem in communi Belgarum concilio ad id bellum pollicitus sit, cognoverint. 20

The tribes of the Belgae besides the Remi: (1) the Bellovaci, (2) Suessiones, (3) Nervii, (4) Atreates, (5) Ambiani, (6) Morini, (7) Menapii, (8) Caleti, (9) Vellocasses, (10) Viromandui, (11) Aduatuci, (12) Germani.

Plurimum inter eos Bellovacos et virtute et auctoritate et hominum numero valere; hos posse

conficere armata milia centum, pollicitos ex eo numero electa sexaginta, totiusque belli imperium sibi postulare. Suessiones suos esse finitimos; fines latissimos feracissimosque agros possidere. Apud
5 eos fuisse regem nostra etiam memoria Divitiacum, totius Gallia potentissimum, qui cum magnae partis harum regionum, tum etiam Britanniae imperium obtinuerit: nunc esse regem Galbam: ad hunc propter iustitiam prudentiamque summam totius belli
10 omnium voluntate deferri; oppida habere numero XII, polliceri milia armata quinquaginta; totidem Nervios, qui maxime feri inter ipsos habeantur longissimeque absint; xv milia Atrebates: Ambianos x milia, Morinos xxv milia: Menapios VII
15 milia, Caletos x milia, Veliocasses et Viromanduos totidem, Aduatucos xix milia; Condrusos, Eburones, Caeroesos, Paemanos, qui uno nomine Germani appellantur, arbitrari ad xl milia.

Caesar advances to the Axona (R. Aisne), crosses the river, and fortifies a camp in the territory of the Remi, eight miles from Bibrax.

5. Caesar Remos cohortatus liberaliterque oratione prosecutus omnem senatum ad se convenire principumque liberos obsides ad se adduci iussit. Quae omnia ab his diligenter ad diem facta sunt. Ipse Divitiacum Aeduum magno opere cohortatus docet, quanto opere rei publicae communisque salutis
25 intersit manus hostium destineri, ne cum tanta multitudine uno tempore confligendum sit. Id fieri posse, si suas copias Aedui in fines Bellovacorum intro-

duxerint et eorum agros populari coeperint. His mandatis eum ab se dimittit. Postquam omnes Belgarum copias in unum locum coactas ad se venire vidit neque iam longe abesse ab eis, quos miserat, exploratoribus et ab Remis cognovit, flumen Axonam, 5 quod est in extremis Remorum finibus, exercitum traducere maturavit atque ibi castra posuit. Quae res et latus unum castrorum ripis fluminis muniebat et, (post eum quae essent,) tuta ab hostibus reddebat et, commeatus ab Remis reliquisque civitatibus ut 10 sine periculo ad eum portari possent, efficiebat. In eo flumine pons erat. Ibi praesidium ponit et in altera parte fluminis Quintum Titurium Sabinum legatum cum sex cohortibus relinquit; castra in altitudinem pedum duodecim vallo fossaque duo- 15 deviginti pedum munire iubet.

The Belgae besiege Bibrax. The garrison sends to ask help of Caesar.

6. Ab his castris oppidum Remorum nomine Bibrax aberat milia passuum VIII. Id ex itinere magno impetu Belgae oppugnare coeperunt. Aegre eo die sustentatum est. Gallorum eadem atque 20 Belgarum oppugnatio est haec. Ubi circumiecta multitudo hominum totis moenibus undique in murum lapides iaci coepti sunt, murusque defensoribus nudatus est, testudine facta portas succendunt murumque subruunt. Quod tum facile fiebat. Nam 25 cum tanta multitudo lapides ac tela conicerent, in muro consistendi potestas erat nulli. Cum finem oppugnandi nox fecisset, Iccius Remus, summa

nobilitate et gratia inter suos, qui tum oppido praefuerat, unus ex eis, qui legati de pace ad Caesarem venerant, nuntium ad eum mittit, nisi subsidium sibi submittatur, sese diutius sustinere non
5 posse.

The Belgae quit Bibrax, but advance close to Caesar's camp.

7. Eo de media nocte Caesar isdem ducibus
• usus, qui nuntii ab Iccio venerant, Numidas et Cretas
sagittarios et funditores Baleares subsidio oppidanis
mittit; quorum adventu et Remis cum spe defensionis
10 studium propugnandi accessit, et hostibus eadem de
causa spes potiundi oppidi discessit. Itaque paulisper
apud oppidum morati agrosque Remorum depopulati
omnibus vicis aedificiisque, quos adire potuerant, in-
censis ad castra Caesaris omnibus copiis contenderunt
15 et ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt;
quae castra, ut fumo atque ignibus significabatur,
amplius milibus passuum VIII in latitudinem pate-
bant.

*Caesar avoids a battle for some days; but then, having
selected favourable ground, prepares to fight.*

8. Caesar primo et propter multitudinem hostium
20 et propter eximiam opinionem virtutis proelio super-
sedere statuit, cotidie tamen equestribus proeliis,
quid hostis virtute posset et quid nostri auderent,
periclitabatur. Ubi nostros non esse inferiores intel-
lexit, loco pro castris ad aciem instruendam natura
25 opportuno atque idoneo, quod is collis, ubi castra
posita erant, paululum ex planitie editus tantum

adversus in latitudinem patebat, quantum loci acies instructa occupare poterat, atque ex utraque parte lateris deiectus habebat et in fronte leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat, ab utroque latere eius collis transversam fossam obduxit circiter passuum 5 CD et ad extremas fossas castella constituit ibique tormenta collocavit, ne, cum aciem instruxisset, hostes, quod tantum multitudine poterant, ab lateribus pugnantes suos circumvenire possent. Hoc facto duabus legionibus, quas proxime conscripserat, in castris 10 relictis, ut, si quo opus esset, subsidio duci possent, reliquas sex legiones pro castris in acie constituit. Hostes item suas copias ex castris eductas instruxerant.

After some cavalry skirmishing, which resulted in favour of the Romans, the Belgae attempt to cross the Axona on Caesar's rear.

9. Palus erat non magna inter nostrum atque 15 hostium exercitum. Hanc si nostri transirent, hostes exspectabant; nostri autem, si ab illis initium transeundi fieret, ut impeditos aggrederentur, parati in armis erant. Interim proelio equestri inter duas acies contendebatur. Ubi neutri transeundi initium 20 faciunt, secundiore equitum proelio nostris Caesar suos in castra reduxit. Hostes protinus ex eo loco ad flumen Axonam contenderunt, quod esse post nostra castra demonstratum est. Ibi vadis repertis partem suarum copiarum traducere conati sunt, eo consilio, 25 ut, si possent, castellum, cui praeerat Quintus Titurius legatus, expugnarent pontemque interscinderent; si

minus potuissent, agros Remorum popularentur, qui magno nobis usui ad bellum gerendum erant, com-
meatuque nostros prohiberent.

Caesar leads his cavalry and light-armed across the bridge and meets the Belgae as they are struggling through the ford.

10 **10.** Caesar certior factus ab Titurio omnem equitatum et levis armaturae Numidas, funditores sagittariosque pontem traducit atque ad eos contendit. Acriter in eo loco pugnatum est. Hostes impeditos nostri in flumine aggressi magnum eorum numerum occiderunt: per eorum corpora reliquos audacissime
10 transire conantes multitudine telorum repulerunt; primos, qui transierant, equitatu circumventos interfecerunt.

The Belgae, beaten back, resolve to return to their several townships and to defend whichever the Romans attack.

Hostes ubi et de expugnando oppido et de flumine transeundo spem se fefellisse intellexerunt
15 neque nostros in locum iniquiorem progredi pugnandi causa viderunt, atque ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, concilio convocato constituerunt optimum esse, domum suam quemque reverti et, quorum in fines primum Romani exercitum introduxissent, ad eos
20 defendendos undique convenirent, ut potius in suis quam in alienis finibus decertarent et domesticis copiis rei frumentariae uterentur. Ad eam sententiam cum reliquis causis haec quoque ratio eos deduxit, quod Divitiacum atque Aeduos finibus Bellovacorum
25 appropinquare cognoverant. His persuaderi, ut diutius morarentur neque suis auxilium ferrent, non poterat.

The Belgae retreat. Next morning Caesar sends three legions in pursuit, who harass their rear and kill great numbers.

11. Ea re constituta secunda vigilia magno cum strepitu ac tumultu castris egressi nullo certo ordine neque imperio, cum sibi quisque primum itineris locum peteret et domum pervenire properaret, fecerunt, ut consimilis fugae profectio videretur. Hac 5 re statim Caesar per speculatores cognita insidias veritus, quod, qua de causa discederent, nondum perspexerat, exercitum equitatumque castris continuit. Prima luce confirmata re ab exploratoribus omnem equitatum, qui novissimum agmen moraretur, prae- 10 misit. His Quintum Pedium et Lucium Aurunculeium Cottam legatos praefecit. Titum Labienum legatum cum legionibus tribus subsequi iussit. Hi novissimos adorti et multa milia passuum persecuti magnam multitudinem eorum fugientium conciderunt, cum ab 15 extremo agmine, ad quos ventum erat, consisterent fortiterque impetum nostrorum militum sustinerent, priores, quod abesse a periculo viderentur neque ulla necessitate neque imperio continerentur, exaudito clamore perturbatis ordinibus omnes in fuga sibi 20 praesidium ponerent. Ita sine ullo periculo tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt, quantum fuit diei spatium, sub occasumque solis destiterunt seque in castra, ut erat imperatum, receperunt.

Caesar advances into the territory of the Suessiones and assaults Noviodunum, which surrenders.

12. Postridie eius diei Caesar, priusquam se hostes ex terrore ac fuga reciperent, in fines Suessionum, qui proximi Remis erant, exercitum duxit et magno itinere confecto ad oppidum Noviodunum contendit.
5 Id ex itinere oppugnare conatus, quod vacuum ab defensoribus esse audiebat, propter latitudinem fossae murique altitudinem paucis defendentibus expugnare non potuit. Castris munitis vineas agere quaeque ad oppugnandum usui erant comparare coepit. Interim
10 omnis ex fuga Suessionum multitudo in oppidum proxima nocte convenit. Celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere iacto turribusque constitutis magnitudine operum, quae neque viderant ante Galli neque audierant, et celeritate Romanorum permoti legatos ad
15 Caesarem de deditione mittunt et petentibus Remis, ut conservarentur, impetrant.

Having received the submission of the Suessiones, Caesar advances against the Bellovaci and receives the surrender of their chief town Bratuspantium.

13. Caesar obsidibus acceptis primis civitatis atque ipsius Galbae regis duobus filiis armisque omnibus ex oppido traditis in deditionem Suessiones
20 accepit exercitumque in Bellovacos ducit. Qui cum se suaque omnia in oppidum Bratuspantium contulissent, atque ab eo oppido Caesar cum exercitu circiter milia passuum quinque abesset, omnes maiores natu ex oppido egressi manus ad Caesarem tendere et

voce significare coeperunt, sese in eius fidem ac potestatem venire neque contra populum Romanum armis contendere. Item, cum ad oppidum accessisset castraque ibi poneret, pueri mulieresque ex muro passis manibus suo more pacem ab Romanis petierunt. 5

Divitiacus the Aeduan pleads for indulgent treatment of the Bellovaci.

14. Pro his Divitiacus (nam post discessum Belgarum dimissis Aeduorum copiis ad eum reverterat) facit verba: 'Bellovacos omni tempore in fide 'atque amicitia civitatis Aeduae fuisse: impulsos ab 'suis principibus, qui dicerent Aeduos ab Caesare in 10 'servitutem redactos omnes indignitates contumelias- 'que perferre, et ab Aeduis defecisse et populo Romano 'bellum intulisse. Qui eius consilii principes fuissent, 'quod intellexerent, quantam calamitatem civitati in- 'tulissent, in Britanniam profugisse. Petere non solum 15 'Bellovacos, sed etiam pro his Aeduos, ut sua clemencia ac mansuetudine in eos utatur. Quod si 'fecerit, Aeduorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas 'amplificaturum; quorum auxiliis atque opibus, si qua 'bella inciderint, sustentare consuerint.' 20

Caesar takes hostages from the Bellovaci, and advances through the territory of the Ambiani to attack the Nervii.

15. Caesar honoris Divitiaci atque Aeduorum causa sese eos in fidem recepturum et conservaturum dixit; quod erat civitas magna inter Belgas auctoritate

atque hominum multitudine praestabat, sexcentos
 obsides poposcit. His traditis omnibusque armis
 ex oppido collatis ab eo loco in fines Ambianorum
 pervenit, qui se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt.
 5 Eorum fines Nervii attingebant: quorum de natura
 moribusque Caesar cum quaereret, sic reperiebat:
 Nullum aditum esse ad eos mercatoribus: nihil pati
 vini reliquarumque rerum ad luxuriam pertinentium
 inferri, quod eis rebus relanguescere animos eorum
 10 et remitti virtutem existimarent: esse homines feros
 magnaeque virtutis: increpitare atque incusare re-
 liquos Belgas, qui se populo Romano dedidissent
 patriamque virtutem proiecissent; confirmare sese
 neque legatos missuros neque ullam condicionem
 15 pacis accepturos.

*The Nervii (with the Atrebates and Viromandui) are
 posted on the Sabis (R. Sambre).*

16. Cum per eorum fines triduum iter fecisset,
 inveniebat ex captivis Sabim flumen ab castris suis
 non amplius milia passuum decem abesse: trans
 id flumen omnes Nervios consedissee adventumque
 20 ibi Romanorum exspectare una cum Atrebatibus et
 Viromanduis, finitimis suis,—nam his utrisque per-
 suaserant, uti eandem belli fortunam experirentur;
 exspectari etiam ab his Aduatucorum copias atque
 esse in itinere: mulieres quique per aetatem ad
 25 pugnam inutiles viderentur in eum locum coniecisse,
 quo propter paludes exercitui aditus non esset.

The Nervii are informed of Caesar's dispositions and prepare to attack his advanced guard. The nature of their entrenchment.

17. His rebus cognitis exploratores centurionesque praemittit, qui locum idoneum castris deligant. Cum ex dediticiis Belgis reliquisque Gallis complures Caesarem secuti una iter facerent, quidam ex his, ut postea ex captivis cognitum est, eorum dierum 5 consuetudine itineris nostri exercitus perspecta nocte ad Nervios pervenerunt atque eis demonstrarunt inter singulas legiones impedimentorum magnum numerum intercedere, neque esse quicquam negotii, cum prima legio in castra venisset, reliquaeque legiones magnum 10 spatium abessent, hanc sub sarcinis adoriri; qua pulsa impedimentisque direptis futurum, ut reliquae contra consistere non auderent. Adiuvabat etiam eorum consilium, qui rem deferebant, quod Nervii antiquitus, cum equitatu nihil possent (neque enim 15 ad hoc tempus ei rei student, sed, quicquid possunt, pedestribus valent copiis), quo facilius finitimorum equitatum, si praedandi causa ad eos venissent, impedirent, teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis crebris in latitudinem ramis enatis et rubis sentibusque 20 interiectis effecerant, ut instar muri hae sepes munita praeberent, quo non modo non intrari, sed ne perspicere quidem posset. His rebus cum iter agminis nostri impediretur, non omittendum sibi consilium Nervii existimaverunt.

The place selected for the Roman camp on the Sambre.

18. Loci natura erat haec, quem locum nostri castris delegerant. Collis ab summo aequaliter declivis ad flumen Sabim, quod supra nominavimus, vergebat. Ab eo flumine pari acclivitate collis nascebatur adversus huic et contrarius, passus circiter ducentos infimus apertus, ab superiore parte silvestris, ut non facile introrsus perspici posset. Intra eas silvas hostes in occulto sese continebant; in aperto loco secundum flumen paucae stationes equitum
10 videbantur. Fluminis erat altitudo pedum circiter trium.

The order of Caesar's march. First the cavalry in advance, then six legions carrying no baggage and ready for battle, then the baggage of the whole army, then the two last-levied legions.

19. Caesar equitatu praemisso subsequebatur omnibus copiis; sed ratio ordoque agminis aliter se habebat ac Belgae ad Nervios detulerant. Nam
15 quod hosti appropinquabat, consuetudine sua Caesar sex legiones expeditas ducebat; post eas totius exercitus impedimenta collocarat; inde duae legiones, quae proxime conscriptae erant, totum agmen claudebant praesidioque impedimentis erant.

After some skirmishing with the cavalry the Nervii cross the Sambre and attack the Roman advance guard engaged in pitching the camp.

20 Equites nostri cum funditoribus sagittariisque flumen transgressi cum hostium equitatu proelium

commiserunt. Cum se illi identidem in silvas ad suos reciperent ac rursus ex silva in nostros impetum facerent, neque nostri longius, quam quem ad finem porrecta loca aperta pertinebant, cedentes insequi auderent, interim legiones sex, quae primae venerant, opere dimenso castra munire coeperunt. Ubi prima impedimenta nostri exercitus ab eis, qui in silvas abditi latebant, visa sunt, quod tempus inter eos committendi proelii convenerat, ut intra silvas aciem ordinesque constituerant atque ipsi sese confirma-
 10 verant, subito omnibus copiis provolaverunt impetumque in nostros equites fecerunt. His facile pulsus ac proturbatis incredibili celeritate ad flumen decurrerunt, ut paene uno tempore et ad silvas et in flumine et iam in manibus nostris hostes viderentur.
 15 Eadem autem celeritate adverso colle ad nostra castra atque eos, qui in opere occupati erant, contenderunt.

• *Caesar's difficulties. Excellence of the Roman discipline.*

20. Caesari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, cum ad arma concurrere oporteret, signum tuba dandum, ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius aggeris petendi causa processerant, arcessendi, acies instruenda, milites cohortandi, signum dandum. Quarum rerum magnam partem temporis brevitatem et successus hostium impendebat. His difficultatibus duae res
 25 erant subsidio, scientia atque usus militum, quod superioribus proeliis exercitati, quid fieri oporteret, non minus commode ipsi sibi praescribere, quam ab aliis doceri poterant, et quod ab opere singulisque

legionibus singulos legatos Caesar discedere nisi munitis castris vetuerat. Hi propter propinquitatem et celeritatem hostium nihil iam Caesaris imperium exspectabant, sed per se, quae videbantur, adminis-
5 trabant.

The signal for battle given. The soldiers fall in where and how they can.

21. Caesar necessariis rebus imperatis ad cohortandos milites, quam in partem fors obtulit, decucurrit et ad legionem decimam devenit. Milites non longiore oratione cohortatus, quam uti suae pristinae
10 virtutis memoriam retinerent neu perturbarentur animo hostiumque impetum fortiter sustinerent, quod non longius hostes aberant, quam quo telum adigi posset, proelii committendi signum dedit. Atque in alteram partem item cohortandi causa profectus pugnantibus
15 occurrit. Temporis tanta fuit exiguitas hostiumque tam paratus ad dimicandum animus, ut non modo ad insignia accommodanda, sed etiam ad galeas induendas scutisque tegimenta detrudenda tempus defuerit. Quam quisque ab opere in partem casu
20 devenit quaeque prima signa conspexit, ad haec constitit, ne in quaerendis suis pugnandi tempus dimitteret.

The irregular disposition of the Roman Army.

22. Instructo exercitu, magis ut loci natura deiectusque collis et necessitas temporis, quam ut rei
25 militaris ratio atque ordo postulabat, cum diversae legiones aliae alia in parte hostibus resisterent,

sepibusque densissimis, ut ante demonstravimus, interiectis prospectus impediretur, neque certa subsidia collocari neque, quid in quaque parte opus esset, provideri neque ab uno omnia imperia administrari poterant. Itaque in tanta rerum iniquitate fortunae quoque eventus varii sequebantur.

The ninth and tenth legions defeat one wing of the enemy and pursue them across the Sambre. The eighth and eleventh legions drive the Veromandui down to the river bank. The Nervii try to storm the camp.

23. Legionis nonae et decimae milites, ut in sinistra parte acie constiterant, pilis emissis cursu ac lassitudine exanimatos vulneribusque confectos Atrebates (nam his ea pars obvenerat) celeriter ex 10 loco superiore in flumen compulerunt et transire conantes insecuti gladiis magnam partem eorum impeditam interfecerunt. Ipsi transire flumen non dubitaverunt et in locum iniquum progressi rursus resistentes hostes redintegrato proelio in fugam con- 15 iecerunt. Item alia in parte diversae duae legiones, undecima et octava, profligatis Viromanduis quibuscum erant congressi, ex loco superiore in ipsis fluminis ripis proeliabantur. At totis fere a fronte et ab sinistra parte nudatis castris, cum in dextro cornu 20 legio duodecima et non magno ab ea intervallo septima constitisset, omnes Nervii confertissimo agmine duce Boduognato, qui summam imperii tenebat, ad eum locum contenderunt; quorum pars aperto latere legiones circumvenire, pars summum castrorum 25 locum petere coepit.

Caesar's cavalry and light-armed troops repulsed, the suttlers and the cavalry of the Treveri in the Roman army fly.

24. Eodem tempore equites nostri levisque armaturae pedites, qui cum eis una fuerant, quos primo hostium impetu pulsos dixeram, cum se in castra reciperent, adversis hostibus occurrebant ac rursus
5 aliam in partem fugam petebant, et calones, qui ab decumana porta ac summo iugo collis nostros victores flumen transisse conspexerant, praedandi causa egressi, cum respexissent et hostes in nostris castris versari vidissent, praecipites fugae sese manda-
10 bant. Simul eorum, qui cum impedimentis veniebant, clamor fremitusque oriebatur, alique aliam in partem perterriti ferebantur. Quibus omnibus rebus permoti equites Treveri, quorum inter Gallos virtutis opinio est singularis, qui auxilii causa ab civitate ad Caesarem
15 missi venerant, cum multitudine hostium castra compleri nostra, legiones premi et paene circumventas teneri, calones, equites, funditores, Numidas diversos dissipatosque in omnes partes fugere vidissent, desperatis nostris rebus domum contenderunt; Romanos
20 pulsos superatosque, castris impedimentisque eorum hostes potitos civitati renuntiaverunt.

*Caesar comes to the rescue and personally leads a charge.
The enemy are checked.*

25. Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, ubi suos urgeri signisque in unum locum collatis duodecimae legionis confertos
25 milites sibi ipsos ad pugnam esse impedimento vidit,

quartae cohortis omnibus centurionibus occisis signi-
 feroque interfecto, signo amisso, reliquarum cohortium
 omnibus fere centurionibus aut volneratis aut occisis,
 in his primipilo P. Sextio Baculo, fortissimo viro,
 multis gravibusque volneribus confecto, ut iam se 5
 sustinere non posset, reliquos esse tardiores et non-
 nullos ab novissimis deserto loco proelio excedere ac
 tela vitare, hostes neque a fronte ex inferiore loco
 subeuntes intermittere et ab utroque latere instare et
 rem esse in angusto vidit neque ullum esse subsidium, 10
 quod submitti posset, scuto ab novissimis militi
 detracto, quod ipse eo sine scuto venerat, in primam
 aciem processit centurionibusque nominatim appellatis
 reliquos cohortatus milites signa inferre et manipulos
 laxare iussit, quo facilius gladiis uti possent. Cuius 15
 adventu spe illata militibus ac redintegrato animo,
 cum pro se quisque in conspectu imperatoris etiam in
 extremis suis rebus operam navare cuperet, paulum
 hostium impetus tardatus est.

*The two legions which brought up the rear on the march
 arrive at great speed; and the tenth legion returns across
 the Sambre to the relief.*

26. Caësar cum septimam legionem, quae iuxta 20
 constiterat, item urgeri ab hoste vidisset, tribunos
 militum monuit, ut paulatim sese legiones coniu-
 gerent et conversa signa in hostes inferrent. Quo
 facto cum alius alii subsidium ferret, neque timerent, ne
 aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, audacius resistere ac 25
 fortius pugnare coeperunt. Interim milites legionum

duarum, quae in novissimo agmine praesidio impedi-
mentis fuerant, proelio nuntiato cursu incitato in
summo colle ab hostibus conspiciebantur, et Titus
Labienus castris hostium potitus et ex loco superiore,
5 quae res in nostris castris gererentur, conspicatus
decimam legionem subsidio nostris misit. Qui cum
ex equitum et calorum fuga, quo in loco res esset,
quantoque in periculo et castra et legiones et im-
perator versaretur, cognovissent, nihil ad celeritatem
10 sibi reliqui fecerunt.

The panic is stopped and a complete victory gained.

27. Horum adventu tanta rerum commutatio
est facta, ut nostri etiam qui vulneribus confecti
procubuissent, scutis innixi proelium redintegrarent.
Tum calones perterritos hostes conspicati etiam
15 inermes armatis occurrerunt, equites vero, ut turpi-
tudinem fugae virtute delerent, omnibus in locis
pugnabant, quo se legionariis militibus praeferrent.
At hostes etiam in extrema spe salutis tantam
virtutem praestiterunt, ut cum primi eorum cecidis-
20 sent, proximi iacentibus insisterent atque ex eorum
corporibus pugnarent; his deiectis et coacervatis
cadaveribus, qui superessent, ut ex tumultu tela in
nostros conicerent et pila intercepta remitterent;
ut non nequiquam tantae virtutis homines iudicari
25 deberet ausos esse transire latissimum flumen, ascen-
dere altissimas ripas, subire iniquissimum locum; quae
facilia ex difficillimis animi magnitudo redegerat.

The survivors of the Nervii surrender and are sent back to their homes.

28. Hoc proelio facto et prope ad internecionem gente ac nomine Nerviorum redacto maiores nati, quos una cum pueris mulieribusque in aestuaria ac paludes coniectos dixeramus, hac pugna nuntiata, cum victoribus nihil impeditum, victis nihil tutum 5 arbitrarentur, omnium, qui supererant, consensu legatos ad Caesarem miserunt seque ei dediderunt et in commemoranda civitatis calamitate ex sexcentis ad tres senatores, ex hominum milibus LX vix ad quingentos, qui arma ferre possent, sese redactos esse 10 dixerunt. Quos Caesar, ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordia videretur, diligentissime conservavit suisque finibus atque oppidis uti iussit et finitimis imperavit, ut ab iniuria et maleficio se suosque prohiberent.

15

The Aduatuci, hearing of this battle, return home and fortify themselves in a strong town on the Meuse.

29. Aduatuci, de quibus supra scripsimus, cum omnibus copiis auxilio Nervii venirent, hac pugna nuntiata ex itinere domum reverterunt; cunctis oppidis castellisque desertis sua omnia in unum oppidum egregie natura munitum contulerunt. Quod cum ex 20 omnibus in circuitu partibus altissimas rupes despectusque haberet, una ex parte leniter acclivis aditus in latitudinem non amplius CC pedum relinquebatur: quem locum duplici altissimo muro munierant: tum magni ponderis saxa et praeacutas trabes in muro 25

collocabant. Ipsi erant ex Cimbris Teutonisque
 prognati, qui, cum iter in provinciam nostram atque
 Italiam facerent, eis impedimentis, quae secum agere
 ac portare non poterant, citra flumen Rhenum de-
 5 positis custodiam ex suis ac praesidium sex milia
 hominum una reliquerunt. Hi post eorum obitum
 2 multos annos a finitimis exagitati, [cum alias bellum
 inferrent, alias illatum defenderent,] consensu eorum
 omnium pace facta hunc sibi domicilio locum dele-
 10 gerunt.

*The siege of the capital of the Aduatuci. The
 siege-machines employed by Caesar.*

30. Ac primo adventu exercitus nostri crebras
 ex oppido excursions faciebant parvolisque proeliis
 cum nostris contendebant; postea vallo pedum XII in
 circuitu XV milium crebrisque castellis circummuniti
 15 oppido sese continebant. Ubi vineis actis aggere
 exstructo turrim procul constitui viderunt, primum
 irridere ex muro atque increpitare vocibus, quod tanta
 machinatio ab tanto spatio instrueretur: quibusnam
 manibus aut quibus viribus praesertim homines tan-
 20 tulae staturae (nam plerumque omnibus Gallis prae
 magnitudine corporum suorum brevitata nostra con-
 temptui est) tanti oneris turrim ad muros se posse
 collocare confiderent?

*The Aduatuci offer to surrender, but beg to be
 allowed to retain their arms.*

31. Ubi vero moveri et appropinquare moenibus
 25 viderunt. nova atque inusitata specie commoti legatos
 ad Caesarem de pace miserunt, qui ad hunc modum

locuti: 'Non existimare Romanos sine ope divina
 'bellum gerere, qui tantae altitudinis machinationes
 'tanta celeritate promovere possent: se suaque omnia
 'eorum potestati permittere,' dixerunt: 'unum petere
 'ac deprecari: si forte pro sua clementia ac man- 5
 'suetudine, quam ipsi ab aliis audirent, statuisset
 'Aduatucos esse conservandos, ne se armis despoliaret.
 'Sibi omnes fere finitimos esse inimicos ac suae virtuti
 'invidere; a quibus se defendere traditis armis non
 'possent. Sibi praestare, si in eum casum deducerentur, 10
 'quamvis fortunam a populo Romano pati, quam ab
 'his per cruciatum interfici, inter quos dominari
 'consuessent.'

*Caesar will not grant them their arms, but promises to protect
 them from their neighbours. They throw down a great
 pile of arms into the moat.*

32. Ad haec Caesar respondit: 'Se magis con-
 'suetudine sua quam merito eorum civitatem conser- 15
 'vaturum, si prius, quam murum aries attigisset, se
 'deditissent: sed deditionis nullam esse condicionem
 'nisi armis traditis. Se id, quod in Nervii fecisset,
 'facturum finitimisque imperaturum, ne quam dediticiis
 'populi Romani iniuriam inferrent.' Re nuntiata ad 20
 suos, quae imperarentur, facere dixerunt. Armorum
 magna multitudine de muro in fossam, quae erat ante
 oppidum, iacta, sic ut prope summam muri aggerisque
 altitudinem acervi armorum adaequarent, et tamen
 circiter parte tertia, ut postea perspectum est, celata 25
 atque in oppido retenta portis patefactis eo die pace
 sunt usi.

The Aduatuci had concealed a large quantity of arms, and make an attack on the Roman quarters before daybreak. Accordingly the town is stormed and the inhabitants are sold into slavery (53,000).

33. Sub vesperum Caesar portas claudi militesque ex oppido exire iussit, ne quam noctu oppidani ab militibus iniuriam acciperent. Illi ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, quod deditioe facta nostros
5 praesidia deducturos aut denique indiligentius servaturos crediderant, partim cum his, quae retinuerant et celaverant, armis, partim scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, quae subito, ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, pellibus induxerant, tertia vigilia, qua
10 minime arduus ad nostras munitiones ascensus videbatur, omnibus copiis repentino ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt. Celeriter, ut ante Caesar imperarat, ignibus significatione facta ex proximis castellis eo concursus est, pugnatumque ab hostibus ita acriter est, ut a viris
15 fortibus in extrema spe salutis iniquo loco contra eos, qui ex vallo turribusque tela iacerent, pugnari debuit, cum in una virtute omnis spes salutis consisteret. Occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor reliqui in oppidum reiecti sunt. Postridie eius diei refractis
20 portis, cum iam defenderet nemo, atque intromissis militibus nostris sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vendidit. Ab eis, qui emerant, capitum numerus ad eum relatus est milium quinquaginta trium.

*P. Crassus subduces the tribes in Armorica
(Normandy and Brittany).*

34. Eodem tempore a Publio Crasso, quem cum legione una miserat ad Venetos, Venellos, Osismos, Curiosolitas, Esuvios, Aulercos, Redones, quae sunt maritimae civitates Oceanumque attingunt, certior factus est omnes eas civitates in dicionem potestatis 5
temque populi Romani esse redactas.

*German tribes beyond the Rhine send offering
hostages and submission.*

35. His rebus gestis omni Gallia pacata tanta huius belli ad barbaros opinio perlata est, uti ab eis nationibus, quae trans Rhenum incolerent, mitterentur legati ad Caesarem, qui se obsides daturas, imperata 10
facturas pollicerentur. Quas legationes Caesar, quod in Italiam Illyricumque properabat, inita proxima aestate ad se reverti iussit. Ipse in Carnutes, Andes, Turones, quaeque civitates propinquae his locis erant, ubi bellum gesserat, legionibus in hibernacula deductis 15
in Italiam profectus est. Ob easque res ex litteris Caesaris dierum quindecim supplicatio decreta est, quod ante id tempus accidit nulli.

NOTES.

[P. § refers to sections in the Revised Latin Primer.]

Page 1.

1. **in citeriore Gallia**, 'in hither Gaul': that is, in Gallia Cisalpina. In the last chapter of the first book Caesar had told us that, after his two campaigns in Gaul against the Helvetii and the Germans, he placed his army in winter-quarters in the territory of the Sequani, and came himself south of the Alps to Hither Gaul to hold the legal meetings or assizes (*conventus*).

2. **supra**, 'above,' i.e. in the first book.

3. **Labienus**. Titus Atius Labienus was one of Caesar's legati, who remained with him throughout his governorship of Gaul, but in the end turned against him and joined Pompey, as did many of Caesar's officers when the civil war broke out.

4. **dixeramus**. In Book 1. ch. 1 Caesar had described all Transalpine Gaul (that is, all Gaul except 'the Province') as divided into three parts—Belgica, Aquitania, Celtica. The Belgae (from whom comes the modern name of Belgium) were partly German, and occupied the district of modern France which lies north of the rivers Seine and Marne, all Belgium, and as much of Holland as is south of the Rhine. There were many tribes of them which Caesar names in chapter 4.

5. **inter se**, 'to each other,' 'mutually.' In Latin there is no pronoun like ἀλλήλοις in Greek, and the only way of expressing this *reciprocal* sense is by this periphrasis. P. § 285. The Belgic tribes were giving each other hostages to secure that no one tribe should make terms with Caesar without the general consent of them all.

7. **omni pacata Gallia**, 'if all Gaul were subdued,' i.e. made to submit to the Romans. Of course they mean all Gaul except their own part of it.

10. **noluerant...ferebant**, notice the change of tense 'who as they had been unwilling that the Germans should stay any longer in Gaul, so were now annoyed at the army of the Roman people wintering, and growing habituated to serving, in Gaul.'

12. **novis imperiis studebant**, 'were fond of changes in the supremacy.'

Notice that in giving the reasons for the movement Caesar uses the subjunctive, *vererentur...solicitarentur*, because he is representing the thoughts of the persons of whom he is speaking—the excuses which they would have given: but in the description of classes of persons who stirred up the discontent he is giving his own account of them and their motives, and therefore uses the indicative—*ferebant...studebant...occupabantur*. The three classes are

- (1) Those who disliked the presence of the Romans in Gaul.
- (2) Those who liked change for its own sake.
- (3) Those whose wealth had enabled them to hire troops and seize on the chieftainships.

Page 2.

1. **facultates**, 'wealth,' 'means.' **regna**, royal power in the several tribes.

2. **imperio nostro**, as long as Rome was supreme in Gaul. **imperio nostro** may be regarded as an ablative of time, 'while we were supreme,' or an ablative of attendant circumstances, 'the supremacy being ours,' 'under our supremacy.' Up to this time first one and then another tribe had been supreme in Gaul and exercised a sort of control over the others, though each had their separate chiefs. These changes constituted the *nova imperia* mentioned in p. 1, l. 12; but no doubt such supremacy was weak and the separate chiefs did much as they liked. If the Roman *imperium* were established they would be kept in much stricter order.

6. **in interiorem Galliam**, 'into inner Gaul,' i.e. Gaul north of the Alps. **qui deduceret...misit**, 'sent to lead them down.' P. § 423 note 3, § 453.

7. **Q. Pedium**. Quintus Pedius was a nephew of Caesar and remained faithful to him. He died B.C. 43 while consul, after having carried a law to punish Caesar's murderers.

cum primum...inciperet, 'as soon as there began to be abundance of fodder,' i.e. in the spring as soon as the grass was grown.

9. **Senonibus**. The name of the Senones has survived in the town

of *Sens* on the river Yonne, a tributary of the *Seine*. Those of them who had migrated to Italy settled on the coast of Umbria, where a town *Sena* or *Sena Gallica* recalled their name.

12. **cogi**, 'were being collected.'

13. **dubitandum...quin**, 'he thought that he ought not to hesitate to set out,' *quin* after a verb of doubting which is itself negatived. P. § 422.

17. **celerius omni opinione**, 'quicker than any opinion,' 'sooner than they had at all expected.'

18. **Remi**, on the right bank of the river Matrona, mod. *Marne*, in the department of Marne, where the chief town Rheims retains their name; it was formerly called Durocortorum.

24. **imperata facere**, 'to do what they are ordered to do,' the regular phrase for submission to superior power. **recipere**, sc. *Romanos*.

Page 3.

2. **Suessiones**, a little N. of the Remi, on the river Aisne, where *Soissons* retains their name. **ne...quidem**, P. § 398.

5. **cum ipsis**, 'with themselves,' i.e. with the Remi. **ipsis** is used for a reflexive pronoun in *oratio obliqua* to avoid ambiguity. It refers to the speakers, *not* to the nominative case of *habeant*. P. § 466. **deterre quin...consentirent**, 'they could not deter even the Suesiones from joining with them.' P. § 419.

8. **sic reperiebat**, 'he ascertained the facts to be as follows.' The imperfect is used because Caesar did not learn all this at once, he kept on asking questions and gradually got his information.

10, 11. **consedissee**, 'had settled.' With this join **propter loci fertilitatem**, 'owing to the fertility of the district.' **qui...incolerent**, 'inhabiting that district,' subjunctive because it is a relative clause in virtual *oratio obliqua*. P. §§ 467—9.

12. **patrum nostrorum memoria**, 'within the memory of our fathers,' i.e. in the last generation. **omni Gallia vexata**, 'when all Gaul had been harassed by them.'

13. **Teutonos Cimbrosque**. The Teutones (or Teutoni) and Cimbri came from the neighbourhood of Jutland in search of new settlements. They made their way through Gaul into Spain and Italy, appearing first about B.C. 113. The danger was not finally ended till Marius destroyed the Teutones at Aquae Sextiae (*Aix* near Marseilles) in B.C. 102, and Marius and Catulus the Cimbri near Vercellae B.C. 101.

14, 15. **earum rerum memoria**, 'from the recollection of those achievements.' Ablative of cause, P. § 241.

16. **omnia se habere explorata**, 'that they had full information,' lit. 'all things investigated.'

18. **propinquitatibus affinitatibusque**. *propinquitas* is any connexion by blood or friendship, *affinitas* is relationship by marriage.

19. **in communi Belgarum concilio**, 'in the meeting of the council of all the Belgae.' Each tribe had chiefs of their own, who for certain purposes met in a common assembly.

Page 4.

2. **sexaginta**, sc. *millia*, 'sixty-thousand.' **imperium**, 'the chief command.'

5. **nostra memoria**, within the memory of the speakers. Strictly *nostra* is not admissible in *oratio obliqua*, and should be *sua*. But occasionally in a long piece of *oratio obliqua* the very words of the speakers are introduced. The same remark applies to **harum** in l. 7, for *earum*.

6, 7. **cum...tum**, 'both...and.'

Britanniae. This is the earliest mention we have of any Gallic chief exercising power in Britain. It cannot mean in the whole of Britain, probably it was only in Kent and the East Coast.

9. **summam totius belli**, 'the chief direction of the whole war.' It does not differ materially from *totius belli imperium* in l. 2.

10. **voluntate**, 'with the consent,' p. 3, l. 14.

12. **feri**, 'barbarous,' 'uncivilized.' **ipsos**, see on p. 3, l. 5.

Notice how the names of the strongest of these tribes have been preserved, more or less closely, in the names of modern French or Belgian towns or districts:

Bellovac	<i>Beauvais</i>
Suessiones	<i>Soissons</i>
Atrebates	<i>Artois</i>
Ambiani	<i>Amiens</i>
Caleti	<i>Calais</i>
Condrusi	<i>Condroy</i> (near Liège).

The others were either so totally destroyed as to leave no trace of themselves, or had not been long enough in the district. For instance, in c. 29 Caesar tells us that the *Aduatuci* were descendants of certain Cimbri who had been left in Belgica when the Cimbri were marching down Gaul only about 50 years before, i.e. in B.C. 112—102.

14. **Morinos...Menapios**. The *Morini* lived between Calais and Dunkerque. **Morini** means 'maritime folk' from Celtic *môr*, the sea,

cp. our 'mere.' The Menapii lived between the Morini and the lower Rhine.

16. **Eburones**, between the Meuse and the Rhine.

20. **prosecutus**, 'having addressed them,' the word has a sense of treating with courtesy or respect, from the literal meaning of 'following' or 'attending in one's train.' **liberaliter**, 'in a courteous and kind manner,' from the notion of the conduct becoming a free-man (*liber*).

22. **ad diem**, 'punctually,' 'on the (appointed) day.' With words of time *ad* = 'at' or 'on.' Cp. *ad primam lucem*, 'at daybreak,' P. § 285.

24. **quanto opere**, 'how greatly.'

25. **intersit**, 'it is to the interest of,' followed by genitive of person or thing affected. P. § 291. **ne**, final = *ut non*, 'that they might not have to fight with so large a number at once.' P. § 423.

Page 5.

4. **neque...cognovit**, 'and learned from the scouts, whom he had sent out, and from the Remi, that they were now at no great distance.'

5. **Axonam**, 'the Aisne.' By crossing the Aisne Caesar entered the first hostile territory, that of the Suessiones.

7. **quae res**, 'and this fact,' i.e. that he pitched his camp near the river.

8. **ripis fluminis**, 'by means of the banks of the river,' instrumental ablative.

9. **post eum quae essent** 'and all the country on his rear.' The camp (traces of which have been found) was in a bend of the river, so that the stream protected it both at the side and the rear. The subjunctive *essent* is used because the reference is not to any particular place but to whatever was on his rear. **tuta ab hostibus**, 'safe from the enemy.' In this phrase *ab* has the sense of 'on the part of.'

10, 11. **ut...possent, efficiebat**, 'secured their being able.'

12. **pons**, at a point now called *Berry-au-bac* ('fort on the stream'), where some traces of entrenchments guarding the bridge are still visible.

in altera parte, 'on the other bank,' i.e. on the left bank of the Aisne.

15. **fossaque duodeviginti pedum**, 'and with a trench eighteen feet wide.' This camp or fort was meant to be a permanent fortress commanding one end of the bridge.

18. **Bibrax**. The exact situation of this town is uncertain. All that Caesar tells us is that it was eight miles from the fort at the bridge (at *Berry-au-bac*). Some have placed it at a village named *Beaurieux*, others at *Vieux Laon*, a place about eight miles from Laon.

ex itinere, 'immediately after the march,' or 'in the course of their march,' without waiting for rest or other preparations.

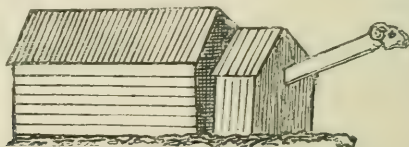
20. **eadem atque**, 'of the same nature as that of the Belgae.'

haec, 'such as I am going to describe.'

22. **totis moenibus**, 'along the whole line of fortifications.'

23. **lapides iaci coepti sunt**, 'stones have begun to be shot against the wall,' that is, large stones from *ballistae* or cannons. They could not batter a wall as our cannons do, but made it impossible for the defenders to show themselves on the walls.

24. **testudine facta**, 'a covering being formed by shields locked together,' or 'with a wooden penthouse over them.' The men held their shields over their heads, so as to form a kind of sloping roof under which they could approach the walls without fear of the javelins and other missiles thrown down upon them from the wall. This was technically called a *testudo* or 'tortoise,' from the likeness to the shell of a tortoise. The same name was used for a wooden shed made for the protection of men attacking walls or working a battering-ram.



Testudo for battering-ram.



Testudo of shields.

25. **tum**, 'on this occasion.' The sentence above describes the usual manœuvres of the Belgæ. He now goes on to describe what actually took place at this particular assault.

26. **conicerent**, plural verb after noun of multitude. P. § 199, 3.

Page 6.

1. **summa...gratia**, 'a man of the highest birth and greatest popularity.' Abl. of quality with epithet. P. § 234.

3. **nisi...posse**, oratio obliqua depending on the sense of *nuntium mittit*: 'sends a messenger (saying) that unless help is sent him he can hold out no longer.'

6. **de media nocte**, 'at midnight,' lit. 'starting from midnight.' This is a common use of *de* with words indicating time, because action is regarded as *starting from* a point of time.

8. **subsidio mittit**, 'sends as a help,' 'sends to reinforce them.' Dative of purpose. P. § 226.

9. **cum spe defensionis**, 'along with the hope of being able to prolong the defence.'

10. **studium propugnandi**, 'zeal in repelling the assault.'

13. **quos**, P. § 198, 3.

15. **ab milibus passuum minus duobus**, 'less than two miles off.' For omission of *quam* after **minus** see P. § 314. **ab** = 'at a distance from,' p. 22, l. 18: in sense it refers to the *place from which*, but grammatically it belongs to the numerals, cp. *naves ex eo loco ab milibus octo vento tenebantur*, 'the ships were detained eight miles off by the wind.'

17. **in latitudinem patebant**, 'extended laterally,' 'in breadth.' There were many tribes, each encamped separately, so that taken as a whole their line of fortified positions extended more than 8 (Roman) miles.

20. **proelio supersedere**, 'to avoid battle' (lit. *to sit above*). This verb is constructed both with dative and ablative: there is nothing here to show which *proelio* is.

23. **periclitabatur**, 'he kept testing.'

Page 7.

1. **quantum loci**, 'just such an extent of ground as.'

acies instructa, 'the line of battle when drawn up.'

3. **lateris deiectus**, 'sharp declining of the side,' 'a precipice.'

5. **transversam**, 'at right angles' to the hill; or to the line of battle. **passuum CD**, 'four hundred paces,' that is 2000 feet, for the Roman *passus* was five feet.

6. **ad extremas fossas**, 'at the ends of the ditches.'

7. **tormenta**, 'engines' for casting stones or javelins. The general word *tormentum* includes various kinds of such engines: (1) *catapulta*, (2) *ballista*, (3) *scorpio*. The *catapulta* generally shot javelins or arrows, and the *scorpio* the same, only lighter ones. The *ballista* threw great stones.



8, 9. **quod...poterant**, 'seeing that they were so strong in numbers.' **suos**, Caesar's men.

10. **proxime**, 'last,' 'most recently,' see p. 2, l. 5.

11. **subsidio**, see p. 6, l. 8.

12. **pro castris**, 'in front of the camp,' i.e. on the side of the camp next the enemy.

16. **hanc si nostri transirent...expectabant**, 'were waiting to see whether our men would cross this.'

21. **secundiore...nostris**, 'the cavalry skirmishes turning out in favour of our men.' An ablative absolute with adjective for participle, P. § 237.

24. **vadis repertis**, 'having found a ford.'

25. **eo consilio ut**, 'with the design of storming, if they could, the fort commanded by Q. Titurius.'

eo ut, P. § 423.

Page 8.

1. **minus** = *non*, 'if they proved unable to do so.'

2. **usui**, dative expressing result, P. § 225.

3. **commeatuque...prohiberent**, 'and prevent our men getting provisions.'

5. **levis armaturae Numidas**, 'the Numidian detachment of his light-armed troops.' It is a partitive genitive (not descriptive), p. 18, l. 1.

7. **impeditos**, 'while hampered' in fording the river.

14. **spem se fefellisse**, 'that their hope had failed them,' 'that they were disappointed in their hope.'

16. **res frumentaria**, 'supply of corn.'

19. **introduxissent**, pluperf. subj. in subordinate clause of *oratio obliqua* for perf. subjunctive or future perfect in *oratio recta*. 'They agreed that...they would muster in defence of the tribe, whichever it was, into whose territories the Romans advanced their forces.'

20. **convenirent** depends on *constituerunt*. 'They determined that it was best for each to go back to his own home, and that they would muster from all parts to defend etc.' The change of construction by which *constituerunt optimum esse* is followed first by an infinitive and then by a subjunctive (*reverti...convenirent*) is awkward.

21. **decertarent**, 'finish the struggle,' 'fight it out.'

domesticis copiis, the stores which they had in their houses.

23. **ratio**, 'consideration.' **quod...cognoverant**, 'namely, that they had ascertained.'

25. **his persuaderi...non poterat**, 'they could not be persuaded.' *persuadetur, persuaderi*, used impersonally. P. § 146.

Page 9.

1. **secunda vigilia**. The second watch was that which ended at midnight. The night, i.e. from sunset to sunrise, was divided into four watches, each of three hours. The length of these hours of course varied with the length of the nights, and was only equal to that of our hours at the equinoxes.

3. **primum itineris locum**, 'the front place in the march.' With such numbers the roads would be crowded, and the different tribes would have to take turns in setting out.

8. **castris continuit**, 'kept confined to their quarters.'

10. **qui...moraretur**, 'to hinder their rear.' P. § 453.

15. **eorum fugientium**, 'of them as they were flying.'

ab extremo agmine, 'on their rear,' like *ab lateribus* 'on the flanks,' p. 14, l. 6. The subject of *consisterent* is understood from *ad quos ventum erat*.

16. **ad quos ventum erat**, 'those whom they reached.' Passive of intransitive verb used impersonally. P. § 146.

18. **quod...viderentur...containerentur**, 'because they seemed to themselves to be removed from danger and were not under control.' The subjunctive is used because the thought of the persons is given, not that of the writer. P. § 469.

21. **ponerent**, governed by *cum* in l. 15 understood as repeated before *priores*, 'since those in the van all looked for safety in flight.'

21, 22. **tantam...interfecerunt**, 'our men killed as great a multitude of them as there was time enough of the day left to kill them in.' It is not very logically expressed; literally it means 'they killed a multitude as large as the space of the day.'

23. **sub**, 'just before.'

Page 10.

1. **postridie eius diei**, 'next day,' lit. 'the day after that day.' This phrase is common; but with other words of time *postridie* is often followed by the accusative, as *postridie Kalendas*, *postridie ludos* etc.

2. **priusquam...reciperent**. Caesar is speaking of himself in the third person as though he and the writer were different persons, and as he wishes to show his *motive* for advancing, he uses the subjunctive, 'he led his army into the borders of the Suessiones, before the enemy (as he thought) could recover from their panic and flight.' P. § 469.

3. **magno itinere confecto**, 'having accomplished a forced march he hurried on to the town.' If he had only meant that he reached Noviodunum by a forced march, he need only have said *magno itinere*: by adding *confecto* he seems to imply that the forced march brought him into the territory of the Suessiones, and that *then* he continued his rapid advance upon the town, as though the movement occupied two days. But very likely we may take it merely to mean 'by a forced march.'

4. **Noviodunum**, either Soissons or a town some miles farther off now called Noyon. The termination *-dunum* is the same as our *dune*, *down* 'a hill,' cf. *Lugdunum*; then, like *-burgh*, *-bury*, it stands for a town on a hill. The word therefore means 'New-town.'

6. **propter...altitudinem**, these words go with *non potuit*, 'owing to the breadth of its ditch and the height of its wall he was unable to take it by storm.'

7. **paucis defendentibus**, 'though there were only a few defending it.' Concessive use of ablative absolute.

8. **vineas agere**, 'to employ vineae.' *vineae* are wooden 'pent-houses' or 'sheds,' so called because they present the appearance of the vines as grown in Italy trained over poles joined by cross poles, an arrangement which is now called a *pergola*, 'arbour' or 'trellis.' These sheds were formed of planks and wicker-work covered with hides, and had sloping roofs. They were brought up to the wall so that under their protection besiegers might work at undermining or making a breach in the wall.

9. **usui**, P. § 226.

12. **aggere iacto**, 'an earthwork being thrown up.' The object of such an earthwork thrown up by besiegers was both to close the town from hope of relief, and to enable the assailants to batter the walls more nearly on a level with the ramparts.

turribus constitutis, 'having set up towers.' These were temporary wooden structures covered with hides, and placed on wheels or rollers so that they could be moved up to walls. They were built in stories (*tabulata*) or platforms, so that the assailants could attack the walls at various points in their elevation, see p. 52. **magnitudine operum**, 'by the great size of the siege-works.'

16. **ut conservarentur**, 'that their lives should be spared.' The imperfect is used in the subordinate sentence because the main verb *impetrant* is in the historic present. P. §§ 337, 411 (note).

17. **primis**, 'the chief men.'

19. **in deditionem** (cp. *deditione* l. 15). By *deditio* was meant unconditional surrender, in virtue of which the Romans considered themselves to have absolute power to deal with the property in, and the government of, a state as they chose.

21. **Bratuspantium**, either 'Beauvais,' or a town near Breteuil, where there are some ancient remains.

Page 11.

1. **sese in eius fidem...venire**, 'that they trusted themselves to his honour and submitted to his power.' **in fidem venire** is 'to surrender at discretion,' without making terms, but trusting to the conqueror's right feeling.

4. **castraque ibi ponerent**, 'and when he (Caesar) was pitching his camp there.'

5. **passis manibus**, 'with hands spread out,' that is, with hands open and extended, showing the palms,—the regular attitude of prayer.

7. **ad eum**, i.e. to Caesar.

8—20. **Bellovacos—consuerint**. The speech of Divitiacus is given in *oratio obliqua*. The main verbs therefore are in the past tense of the infinitive...*fuisse, intulisse, profugisse*, and the subordinate verbs in imperfect subjunctive...*dicerent, intellegerent*. Notice from l. 15 the time changes, *petere... utatur* representing vividly the very words used: *petunt non solum Bellovaci, sed etiam pro his Aedui, ut tua clementia ac mansuetudine in eos utaris: quod si facies* (or fut. perf. *feceris*), *Aedui auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificabis*, 'not only the Bellovaci, but also the Aedui for them, beg you to show your usual clemency and gentleness to them. If you do so, you will enhance the influence of the Aedui among all the Belgae.'

19. **quorum...consuerint**, the tense again changes because something that has always been and still is the case is to be represented. Therefore the perfect subjunctive stands for the perfect indicative: 'and it is by their (the Aedui) aid and powerful resources that they (the Belgae) have been wont to support any wars that occurred.' P. §§ 458—470.

21—22. **honoris...causa**, 'out of respect for Divitiacus and the Aedui,' 'in order to pay a compliment to etc.' *Divitiaci* and *Aedui* are objective genitives after *honoris*, 'honour to Divitiacus etc.' P. § 262.

23. **quod erat**, Caesar as historian gives the reason for making the promise. It is not part of what he said to Divitiacus. Therefore the indicative is used.

magna auctoritate, 'of great influence,' ablative of quality with epithet. P. § 234.

Page 12.

6. **sic reperiebat**, 'found the facts to be as follows,' cp. p. 3, l. 8.

7. **mercatoribus**, possessive dat. P. § 224, 'that merchants had no power of approaching them,' 'merchants were not allowed to enter their territories.' The Nervii were probably of Germanic origin. They lived in South Belgium somewhere about the modern Brabant and Hainault. Their chief town was Bagacum, some miles from the left bank of the Sambre, represented by the modern *Bavai*.

8. **vini**, like the Germans the Nervii probably drank some kind of

beer made from barley. Wine would have to be imported from Southern France or Italy.

ad luxuriam pertinentium, 'which contribute to luxurious living.' In his description of Gaul (*B. G.* i. 1) Caesar had said that the Belgae were the bravest of all its inhabitants, because they were farthest removed from the habits and civilization of the Province, and because it was least frequently to them that merchants came bringing what tends to enervate men's spirit.

10. **quod.. existimarent**, 'because they held that by these things men's souls grew effeminate and their valour slackened.'

11. **magnaeque virtutis**, genitive of quality. P. § 255.

12. **qui...deditissent...proiecissent**, 'for having surrendered...for having thrown away,' the relative with subjunctive forming a consecutive clause. P. § 452. In *oratio recta* it would have been *perfect* subjunctive, *incusant Belgas qui dederint se*. In *oratio obliqua* the subjunctive remains subjunctive, but the tense is changed to the historic past, i.e. the pluperfect. P. § 469.

13. **confirmare sese...accepturos**, 'that they confidently asserted that they would neither send ambassadors nor accept any terms of peace.'

16. **triduum** (does not agree with *iter*), 'for a space of three days,' acc. of duration of time, P. § 278. **cum...iter fecisset**, 'when he had marched.'

17. **Sabim**, the *Sambre*, a tributary of the Meuse; the Nervii were posted on its left bank on some rising ground near the village of *Mauverge*.

18. **non amplius milia passuum decem**, 'not more than ten miles,' for omission of *quam* after **amplius** and before numerals, see P. § 314.

20. **Atrebatibus**. The Atrebates in modern Artois with capital at *Arras*. **Viromanduis**, the Viromandui in Picardy.

24. **in itinere**, 'actually on the march.'

25, 26. **viderentur...esset**, subjunctives in subordinate clauses of *oratio obliqua*. P. § 467.

quo exercitui aditus non esset, 'to which it was impossible for an army to make its way.'

Page 13.

2. **qui...deligant**, 'to select a place suitable for a camp.' P. § 453. This was the regular practice in the Roman army. A small party of officers and engineers (*metatores*) were sent forward to select a place for the camp (*capere locum castris*). A flag was erected on the spot on

which was to be the tent of the general (*praetorium*), and starting from that the outline of the whole camp and its divisions was laid out. When the army marched in, the arrangements were so uniform that each man knew what part of the fortification he had to work at, and where his own quarters were to be; so that a few hours sufficed for making it safe for the night. Of course, if it was meant for a more permanent post, these fortifications would be afterwards made stronger and more elaborate.

4. **una iter facerent**, 'were marching along with him.'

5. **eorum...perspecta**, 'having noticed the method of marching followed by our army during those days.' **consuetudine** has two genitives joined to it, **eorum dierum** of a period of time during which a thing lasts, as with expressions of number and age, P. § 256 (*puer annorum novem*), and the simple possessive genitive **itineris nostri**.

7. **inter singulas legiones**, 'between each legion and the next,' 'between each pair of legions.'

8. **numerus**, 'quantity.'

9. **neque...negotii**, 'and there would be no difficulty.' **quicquam**, with negative, P. § 323 and § 260.

11. **sub sarcinis**, 'while carrying their kits.' **impedimenta** is the heavy baggage carried by beasts of burden, carts etc. **sarcina** is the kit carried by each soldier, i.e. cooking utensils, stakes for making the palisade, and implements for digging the *fossa* and *agger*.

12. **futurum...auderent**, 'it would certainly come to pass that the other legions would not venture to stand up to them.'

14. **qui rem deferebant**, 'who made the suggestion.'

15. **cum...possent**, 'seeing that they were weak in cavalry,' 'seeing that they had no effective cavalry.'

16. **ei rei**, sc. to the formation of cavalry.

sed quicquid...copiis, 'but all their strength, whatever it is, depends on infantry.' There is only a faint shadow of difference between *possunt* and *valent*, 'but to whatever extent they are strong, it is in infantry that their power lies.'

17. **quo...impedirent**, 'in order the more easily to hamper the cavalry of neighbouring tribes.' P. § 453.

19. **teneris arboribus incisis atque inflexis**, 'trees being lopped and bent when young.' The trees were pollarded so that the branches grew thickly from the lower stems and formed a hedge, which was rendered still more impregnable by planting thorns and briars between them. **inflexis** seems to refer to training the stems in any direction required for thickening the fence.

20. **crebris...enatis**, 'branches in abundance growing sideways.'

21. **ut instar...praeberent**, 'so that hedges of this sort afforded a protection like a wall.' Grammatically *instar* is a substantive in apposition to *munimenta*, 'presented the likeness of a wall as a defence.'

22. **ne...quidem**, P. § 398.

24. **non omittendum...existimaverunt**, 'the Nervii came to the conclusion that they ought not to neglect this advice.'

Page 14.

1. **loci...quem locum**, 'the nature of the ground, which our men had selected as a site for the camp.' It is much in Caesar's way to repeat the antecedent with the relative, though here in a slightly different sense: **loci** refers to the general lie of the ground, **locum** to the particular spot selected. See book I. c. 16 *diem instare quo die...oporteret*. P. § 330.

2. **aequaliter declivis**, 'with a uniform slope,' i.e. without irregularities, such as sudden rises or abrupt depressions.

3. **supra**, p. 12, l. 17.

4. **nascebatur**, 'began,' 'rose naturally.'

5. **adversus huic et contrarius**, 'opposite this hill and facing it,' that is, on the opposite bank of the river facing and corresponding to it.

passus...apertus, 'with its lowest part for about 200 paces clear.'

6. **ab superiore parte**, 'on the upper portion': when qualifying place remote from the speaker *ab* means 'at' or 'on': so we have *ab extremo agmine* 'on the rear,' p. 9, l. 15. **silvestris**, the wood on this hill is now called the *Bois de Quesnoy*.

7. **introrsus**, lit. 'inwardly,' i.e. to the hill through the cover of the woods.

perspici, 'seen into,' i.e. through the woods.

9. **secundum flumen**, 'down stream,' i.e. on the river bank farther down stream than the hill.

10. **pedum trium**, gen. of measure. P. § 256.

13. **omnibus copiis**, 'with his main force,' in this phrase a preposition is usually omitted. It may be explained as an ablative of accompanying circumstances.

ratio ordoque 'the plan and arrangement was different from,' i.e. in not having each legion's heavy baggage between it and the next; but

with six legions in fighting trim together, and the baggage in a mass behind them.

16. **expeditas**, 'prepared for battle,' lit. 'unencumbered,' opposed to *sub sarcinis*, i.e. not carrying heavy kits, but only their arms, and so being ready for fighting.

18. **proxime**, 'most recently,' p. 2, l. 5.

totum...claudebant, 'brought up the rear of the whole army on the march.'

19. **praesidio**, dat. of purpose, P. § 226.

Page 15.

1. **identidem**, 'again and again,' 'repeatedly.' The Nervii kept making sudden dashes from the cover of the wood and then retiring to it again.

3. **quam quem...pertinebant**, 'than to the limit to which the stretch of open ground reached,' i.e. the space between the river bank and the part of the mountain where the woods began. **porrecta loca aperta**, 'the ground stretched out uncovered.'

6. **opere dimenso**, 'when the plan of the work had been laid out.' When the measurements were taken and the lines of the camp laid out, the soldiers at once proceeded to throw up the *agger* and arrange their quarters.

7. **qui in silvas abditi latebant**, 'who had retreated into the woods and were lying concealed in them.'

abdit belongs to *in silvas*, and it is followed by this construction of *in* with accusative because motion is implied by *abdi*t,—'going into and hiding.'

8. **quod tempus...convenerat**, 'which was the time for joining battle that had been agreed upon.'

9. **ut**, 'when.'

11. **omnibus copiis**, p. 14, l. 13.

12. **his**, 'these latter,' i.e. the Roman cavalry.

14. **paene uno tempore**, 'almost at the same moment,' 'almost simultaneously.'

15. **in manibus nostris** 'close upon us.' The phrase **in manibus** 'on the hands' means 'at close quarters,' and *nostris* may either agree with *manibus*, or be the dative 'at close quarters to our men,' 'right upon our men.'

16. **adverso colle**, 'up hill.'

17. **atque eos**, sc. *atque ad eos*. **in opere**, 'in the labour of

fortifying the camp.' A general, who was attacked before or while pitching his camp, had allowed himself to be surprised in an unfavourable position. This ought to be prevented by making proper reconnaissances beforehand. In this case Caesar had been baffled by the thick cover on the mountain, and only saved himself from the consequences of his mistake by the greatest exertions and by the valour and discipline of his troops.

19. **vexillum**, 'the flag.' The red flag, which was hoisted by the commander as a sign that there was to be a battle. The men, on seeing this, had to pick up their arms and get ready, and when the bugle was blown (**signum tuba dandum**) had to fall in.

20. **ab opere**, from working at the camp.

21. **aggeris** here means the soil and other materials to form the earthwork, which when completed was also called *agger*. The soldiers carried baskets which they used to collect the earth.

paulo longius, 'somewhat farther than usual.'

23. **milites cohortandi**, 'the soldiers had to be addressed.' This was always done if possible, partly to encourage the soldiers, partly to let them know what they were expected to do.

signum, the signal for the charge.

24. **successus**, 'the approach,' 'the march up' (*succedere* 'to come from below').

26. **subsidio**, dat. of result, P. § 225.

usus, 'experience.'

28. **non minus commode**, 'quite as aptly.' **praescribere**, 'to give orders to,' 'to instruct.'

Page 16.

1. **singulisque...legatos**, 'the staff officers from the legions to which they were severally attached.' Caesar placed one of his twelve *legati* (staff officers) in command of each legion, though they were not military officers unless he assigned that or other military duties to them. **nisi munitis castris**, 'until the fortification of the camp was complete.'

3. **nihil...exspectabant**, 'did not in any way wait for orders from Caesar.'

7. **quam in partem...obtulit**, 'in whatever part of the army chance brought him,' 'whatever division he came across.'

11, 12. **quod non...posset**, 'because the enemy were now within range of missiles,' lit. 'were not farther off than a distance to which a javelin could be hurled.' The Nervii were advancing up hill, so

that the range for missiles to be hurled at them from above would be a long one.

13. *in alteram partem*, 'to the other part of his line.'

14, 15. *pugnantibus occurrit*, 'finds them already engaged.'

17. *ad insignia accommodanda*, 'for fixing on their military decorations,' i.e. the plumes on their helmets and other ornaments indicating their rank, which had been taken off on the march, or when they were working at the camp.

18. *tegimenta*, the leather cases of their shields, used when they were carrying them on the march.

19. *defuerit*, the perfect subj. in consecutive clause, though dependent on historical tense. P. § 422, note 2.

20. *quaeque signa...constitit*, 'and whatever standards each man caught sight of first, by these he fell in.' The *signa* are the standards of the cohorts or maniples. Each of the three maniples of a cohort had also a *vexillum* or *signum*. Both these may be included in the meaning of the word here.

21. *suis*, 'the men of his own maniple.'

24. *delectus collis*, 'steep decline of the hill,' p. 7, l. 3. So elsewhere Caesar describes a ground by *deiectis atque inferioribus locis*, 'on ground at the foot of a steep decline.' The substantive *deiectus*, -ūs is derived from *deicio* used in this sense. *ut*, 'in the way that,' 'as.'

25. *rei militaris ratio atque ordo*, 'the regular method and order of military tactics.' Page 14, l. 13.

diversae legiones, 'the legions facing in different directions,' i.e. not in line together, or drawn up on a regular plan.

26. *aliae alia in parte*, 'some in one part of the field and some in another.'

Page 17.

1. *ut ante*, p. 13, l. 19—21.

2. *certa subsidia*, 'regular reserves,' 'reserves that could be counted on.'

3. *quid in quaque parte opus esset*, 'what was wanted in each part of the field.' There are two constructions with *opus est*: (1) with ablative P. § 243, as *opus est verbis*, 'there is need of words,' (2) with the thing wanted in apposition, as, *multi boves opus sunt*, 'many oxen are needed.'

4. * *omnia imperia*, 'all branches of the commander's office.'

5. **in tanta rerum iniquitate** 'in circumstances so various,' 'in so great an inequality of circumstances.' This seems better than to translate **iniquitate** 'unfavourable nature,' though that is the most frequent meaning of the word; for **eventus varii** of the next clause demands this sense in the previous one.

8. **acie**, gen. for **aciei**. **pilis emissis**, 'after hurling their pila.' The *pilum* was a stout javelin or spear, of which the Roman soldiers carried two. It was the universal custom to hurl them before making the final charge and coming to close quarters with swords.

cursu...compulerunt, 'quickly drove from the higher ground into the river the Atrebates (for it was with them that this division came in contact), who were exhausted with their rapid advance and fatigue, and disabled by their wounds.'

13. **impeditam**, 'while embarrassed,' i.e. while hampered in attempting to ford the stream.

14. **in locum iniquum**, 'on to unfavourable ground,' i.e. where they had to march up hill.

16. **diversae duae legiones**, 'two legions that were separated from the rest,' lit. 'turned in a different direction,' p. 16, l. 25.

17. **profligatis...superiore**, 'when they had dislodged the Viromandui from the higher ground.'

19. **a fronte et ab sinistra parte**, 'in the front and on the left side.' The 'front' of the camp is that end which faces the enemy. For **ab** see p. 9, l. 15.

21. **non magno...intervallo**, 'at no long interval,' abl. of measure. P. § 244.

22. **confertissimo agmine**, 'in the closest possible order.'

23. **duce Boduognato**, 'under the leadership of Boduognatus.'

24. **aperto latere**, 'on the right flank,' i.e. the side not covered by the shield.

25. **summum castrorum locum**, 'the highest place occupied by the camp,' i.e. the height on which the camp was pitched.

Page 18.

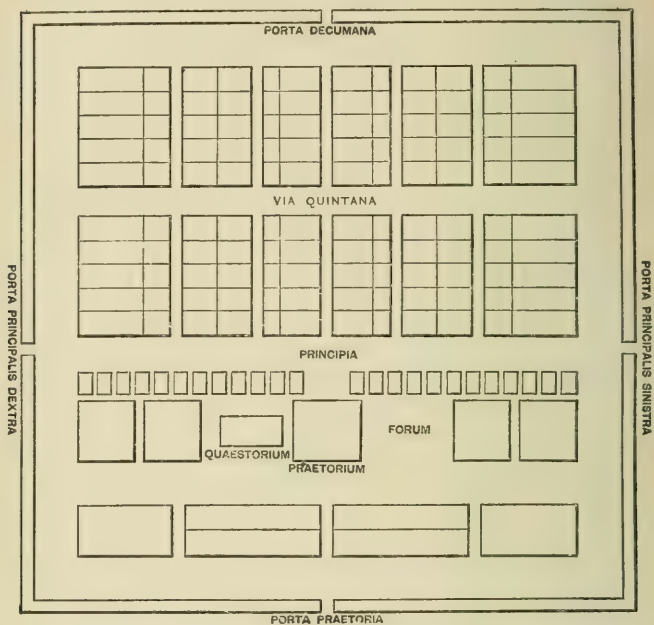
1. **levisque armaturae pedites**, 'and the infantry of the light-armed division,' p. 8, l. 5.

3. **cum...reciperent**, 'while retiring towards the camp.'

4. **adversis**, 'facing them.'

5. **aliam in partem**, 'in a different direction.'

6. **ab decumana porta.** The *porta decumana* was the gate of the camp opposite to the *porta praetoria*, and was on the front towards the enemy.



ac summo iugo collis, 'that is, from the highest ridge of the hill,' **ac** couples two expressions for the same place. The camp was on the *summus locus*, p. 17, l. 25.

7. **praedandi causa egressi**, 'having left the camp to forage,' 'for the sake of plundering.' P. § 263.

cum respexissent, 'when they looked back.' They had left the camp on the side farthest from the enemy, who had entered it on the front. We must remember that the construction of the camp was incomplete, that the troops were all engaged outside, and the heavy baggage not yet arrived, so that it was practically empty.

11. **oriebatur**, 'begun to be heard,' lit. 'was rising.'

alique...ferebantur, 'and in their terror some rushed in one direction and some in another.'

13. *virtutis opinio*, 'reputation for valour,' objective genitive, 'the opinion entertained about whose valour.' *singularis*, 'unique,' 'supreme.'

14. *auxilii causa*. 'to serve as auxiliaries'; the cavalry of the Roman army was mostly obtained from Gaul or other provinces.

ab civitate, 'by their tribe.'

17. *diversos dissipatosque*, 'disorganised and scattered.'

18. *in omnes partes*, 'in all directions.'

21. *potitos*, sc. *esse*, 'that the enemy were in possession of.'

22. *Caesar... profectus*. 'Caesar having started for the right wing after delivering his exhortation to the 10th legion.' We go back to the point in the story of Caesar's personal action in ch. 21. *decimae legionis*, objective genitive.

23. *signis*, the standards of all the cohorts and maniples collected together instead of being with the separate cohorts and maniples. So that the men were crowded and had no room for fighting.

25. *sibi...impedimento*, 'that the soldiers were in each others' way and hindered themselves from fighting.' *ad pugnam*, 'towards carrying on the battle.' *impedimento*, dative, P. § 225.

Page 19.

1. *omnibus centurionibus*, that is six, which was the number of centurions in a cohort.

signifero, the standard-bearer of the cohort.

4. *in his*, among the wounded, for *Baculus* was not killed and is afterwards mentioned.

primipilo, 'the chief centurion.' The 10 cohorts of a legion were divided into 3 maniples each. These three maniples were called by the old names of *hastati*, *principes*, *triarii*. The highest in rank of these were the *triarii*, and like the others they were divided on the field into two lines or *ordines*: these lines were in the case of the *triarii* also called *pili*. Therefore the *primipilus* was the centurion who commanded the first line of the *triarii* in his cohort; and he who did so in the first cohort was consequently the chief centurion of the whole legion. Thus Livy says *primus centurio erat quem nunc primi pili appellant* (7, 41), that is, 'he was then called first centurion whom now-a-days they call the centurion of the first pilus.'

6. *se sustinere*, 'to stand.' *reliquos* depends on *vidit* p. 18, l. 25, 'Caesar saw that the rest were less active.'

7. *nonnullos ab novissimis*, 'some of those on the rear.'

deserto loco, 'having quitted their ground.'

8. **hostes neque...posset**, 'that the enemy were at once continuing their advance from the lower ground in front and pressing upon both flanks,—and (when) he saw that matters were in jeopardy and that there was no reserve which could be brought up,...' Notice **neque** followed by **et** marking two parallel clauses, and then two other parallel clauses with **et** and **et**. The whole depends on *ubi...vidit* p. 18, l. 23—5, but **vidit** is repeated at l. 10 for clearness, because the protasis is such a long one. The *apodosis*, that is, the result following all these conditions, begins with the words **scuto ab...**

11. **scuto...detracto**, 'having snatched a shield from a soldier who was one of the rear-guard.'

ab novissimis, 'on the rear.' **militi** is dative after *detracto*, P. § 230.

12. **eo**, 'to that point.'

14. **signa inferre**, 'to charge.' **manipulos laxare**, 'to take open order,' to get the maniples free from the block described at p. 18, l. 23.

15. **quo facilius**, P. § 453.

16. **animo**, 'courage.'

17. **etiam in extremis...rebus**, 'even in such extremities.'

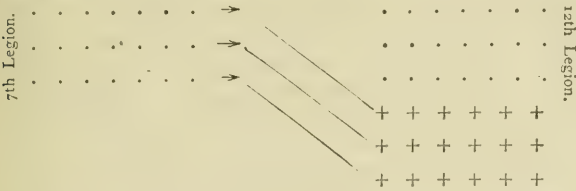
operam navare, 'to make the best possible exhibition,' 'to do his best.' Etymologically *navus* or *gnavus* is connected with the root of *γινώσκω*, and *navare* = to make known, to display; but in ordinary usage it is confined to a display of *energy*, and means almost 'to accomplish.' It is most frequently joined with *operam*, but not always.

21. **urgeri**, 'was being hard pressed.'

22, 23. **monuit...inferrent**, 'he instructed the Tribunes that the legions should gradually unite and facing about advance upon the enemy.'

convertere signa usually means 'to face about.' In this case it would seem that only one of the two legions would have to perform this movement. The object was to present a front to the enemy in two directions and so prevent an attack on the rear (*aversi*); the 12th legion therefore would remain facing as it was before, the other would have to face in the opposite direction. This will be intelligible if we understand the words of Caesar to refer only to the 7th legion. 'Finding it (the 7th) hard pressed he told the Tribunes (of the 7th) to gradually effect a junction with the 12th, and then to face about and advance on the enemy.' This would involve a flank movement, the men making a *half-turn* ('right face half-turn'), and marching to the rear of the 12th legion. When there they would again half-turn by the right,

which would complete the right-about face, and bring them fronting the enemy who had reached the higher ground and were endeavouring to get on their rear.



24. *cum alius...ferret*, 'when the men of one legion were supporting men of the other.'

25. *aversi*, 'on their rear,' lit. 'when turned away.' As the two legions were now back to back, the enemy could not get on the rear of either.

Page 20.

1. *in novissimo agmine*, 'on the extreme rear of the march.'
praesidio, dat., P. § 226.

2. *cursu incitato*, 'having come to the double,' 'their pace having been quickened.'

3. *in summo...conspiciebantur*, 'they were sighted by the enemy on the brow of the hill.'

4. *castris hostium*, Labienus had crossed the river, mounted the opposite hill, and stormed the camp of the Nervii on it; he could therefore see what was happening on the other bank.

6. *subsidio nostris*, datives, P. § 226, note.

9. *versaretur*, 'was involved.' *nihil...fecerunt*, 'left nothing to be desired in regard to speed,' 'they exerted themselves to the utmost,' 'they made all possible haste.' *reliqui* is gen. of n. subs. *reliquum*. P. § 260. *nihil reliqui facere* is 'to leave nothing undone.' In this use of *facere reliqui* there is always a negative or interrogative word.

12. *nostri...qui procubuissent*, 'such of our men as had fallen.'

13. *scutis innixi*, 'raising themselves by help of their shields,' 'leaning on their shields.'

14. *tum*, 'thereupon.'

15. *vero*, 'moreover.'

17. *quo se legionariis militibus praeferrent*, 'in order to prove their superiority to the soldiers of the legion.' The final *quo* is used especially when there is an idea of comparison as in *praeferrent*, P. § 453.

Notice that the 'legionary soldier' means the infantry; the cavalry, though serving with the legion, was not part of it, and had officers of its own, and usually consisted of foreigners, Gauls or others.

20. **iacentibus**, 'the fallen,' dative after *insisterent*, P. § 220. **insisterent**, 'stood upon.'

22. **qui superessent**, 'the survivors,' subj. of indefinite description, cp. l. 13.

ut ex tumulo, 'as though from a hillock.' The subjunctives **conicerent** and **remitterent** depend on the **ut** in l. 19.

23. **intercepta remitterent**, 'catch and hurl back.'

24. **ut non nequiquam...flumen**, 'so that it ought not to be thought that men of such valour had to no purpose ventured to cross an exceedingly broad stream, climbed its very lofty banks and clambered up a very difficult ascent.' **nequiquam**, 'in vain,' i.e. without good grounds for expecting to succeed. He means that the Nervii fought so well when they got over the river that what seemed a rash thing to do was fully justified. **deberet**. The subject of *deberet* is the whole phrase *hominis ausos esse transire...locum*.

26. **subire iniquissimum locum**, 'to mount very steep ground.'

27. **quae...redegerat**, 'which their high spirit had rendered easy in spite of their excessive difficulty,' lit. 'had made easy things from very difficult things.' It is a peculiar use of *redigere*, which is generally followed by *in* or *ad*.

Page 21.

1. **prope ad internecionem**, 'almost to annihilation.' The Nervii however were not annihilated: some years later (B.C. 53) they rebelled and were again invaded and forced to submit, and yet in the next year (B.C. 52) furnished 5000 men in the general rising in Gaul of that year.

4. **dixeramus**, see c. 16.

5. **cum...arbitrarentur**, 'thinking that there was nothing to stand in the way of the conquerors and nothing safe for the conquered.' **impeditum**, here used of the difficulty to be overcome, generally used of persons, 'hindered,' 'embarrassed.'

8. **ex sexcentis...dixerunt**, 'they said that out of 600 senators they were reduced to three, out of 60,000 men to barely 500 capable of bearing arms.' **possent**, subjunctive in subordinate clause of *oratio obliqua*. P. § 467.

12. **ut usus...videretur**, 'that he might show his clemency.' Not 'seem to have employed,' as though he was not really clement, but,

like the use of participles with verbs of appearing in Greek, 'might be seen to have employed.' It is not a common use of *videor*.

14. **ab iniuria et maleficio**, 'from doing them harm or mischief.' The weakened Nervii would have been liable to violence and robbery from unfriendly neighbours, reckoning on the approval of Caesar, if he had not given these tribes orders to abstain.

se suosque, 'themselves and their adherents.'

16. **Aduatuci**, on the *R. Meuse*. *supra*, p. 12, l. 23.

17. **cum venirent**, 'though actually on their way.' **omnibus copiis**, 'in full force,' as usual without preposition, cp. p. 14, l. 13.

18. **ex itinere**, 'while still on the march.'

19. **unum oppidum**, probably a city on a height now called *Falhize*, opposite to Hug on the Meuse.

20. **egregie...munitum**, 'of extraordinary natural strength,' lit. 'extraordinarily fortified by nature.'

21. **ex omnibus in circuitu partibus**, 'on every other side all round it.' He means to describe an isolated hill with steep slopes in every direction except one. **despectus**, 'precipices.'

22. **leniter acclivis aditus**, 'an ascent by a gentle slope.'

23. **amplius**, without *quam*, P. § 314. See p. 6, l. 15. **pedum**, gen. of measure. P. § 256.

25. **magni ponderis**. P. § 255.

praeacutas trabes, 'wooden stakes sharpened at the upper end.'

Page 22.

1. **ex Cimbris Teutonisque**, see on p. 3, l. 13.

2. **in provinciam nostram**, that is, into South-Eastern France or Gallia Narbonensis; it was the only part of Gaul which as yet was a regular province.

3, 4. **agere ac portare**, 'to drive or carry,' referring to beasts of burden or cattle and heavy baggage or booty.

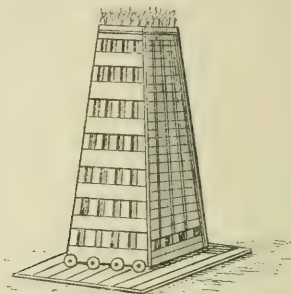
citra, on the Gallic side of the Rhine, on its left bank.

6. **unā**, 'along with it,' i.e. with the baggage.

14. **crebrisque castellis**, 'and with forts at short intervals.' The *vallum* was an earthwork and palisading, the *castella* were towers or forts along it.

15. **vineis actis**, p. 10, l. 8. **aggere exstructo**, 'a mound of earth having been piled up.' That is, by the besiegers, who used it for attacking the walls: for from it missiles might be thrown at men on the walls, which would be difficult or impossible from the ground on a level with the foot of the wall. See page 10, l. 12.

16. **turrim**, 'a tower,' used by besiegers, was a wooden erection built in stages or platforms (*tabulata*), and put upon rollers, so that it could be moved up to the walls (*turris mobilis*). P. 10, l. 12.



16. **constitui**, 'was being erected,' 'was in the course of construction.'

17. **increpitare vocibus**, 'to taunt them with shouts.'

18. **quod...instrueretur**, 'because (as they said) the tower was being built,' subjunctive as representing what the Gauls said or thought, and therefore oblique. P. § 467. **ab tanto spatio**, 'at so great a distance' from the walls, cp. p. 6, l. 15. The Gauls saw that the tower was too far off the walls for missiles to be thrown from it, they did not see how so vast a structure was to be got near the walls. **quibusnam**, 'with what hands, pray?' *-nam* gives emphasis to the question, and here is ironical.

19. **praesertim...tantulae staturae**, 'especially men of short stature.' Gen. of quality, P. § 255.

20. **plerumque**, 'as a rule.'

21. **brevitas nostra**, 'the low stature of us Romans.' Though Caesar says to 'all the Gauls,' it is probably more especially the case in contrast with the northern or semi-German Gauls. The Celtic Gauls do not seem to have been remarkable as a tall race. The Romans however were probably below their average. The Emperor Augustus was a little less than 5ft. 7in. in height, and though he was remarked as *brevis*, it does not seem that he was regarded as much below the average. **contemptui**, P. § 225.

22. **tanti oneris**, 'so heavy,' genitive of description or quality. P. § 255.

ad muros collocare, 'did they believe that they could place a tower of such weight close to the walls?' The tower was being built at such a

distance that they could not see how it was to be placed near the walls. (*The common reading is in muro, and it is explained that the Gauls asked as a joke how the Romans expected to lift such a big tower and place it on their (the Gauls') wall. But the joke seems too far-fetched; and as some MSS. have muros, I have written ad muros. If in muro is kept, translate it 'on a wall.' The Gauls would be used to seeing such structures on walls, and they might expect that the Romans were going to build some sort of wall near their own and put this tower on the top; they could never have imagined that the Romans would attempt to hoist it on to their own town wall,—the exaggeration would be too great even for a joke.*)

24. **ubi...viderunt**, 'however when they saw it moving and approaching the town-walls.'

26. **ad hunc modum**, 'to the following effect.'

Page 23.

1. **locuti**, sc. *sunt*. Understand **se** before **existimare**.

2, 3. **qui...possent**, 'seeing that they could.' The relative in causal clause, P. § 454. The subjunctive present would have been used in *oratio recta*, which becomes imperfect subjunctive in *oratio obliqua*, depending on past tense.

4. **permittere**, 'to leave wholly to,' 'to abandon.'

4, 5. **unum petere ac deprecari**, 'that there was one thing they asked and petitioned against,'—**ac** shows that the two infinitives are not separate in meaning, but are to be taken together in the sense of 'deprecating,' begging that something may not be done; what that is is shown by the **ne** clause in l. 7.

5. **si forte**, 'if it *did* happen that.' This phrase introduces a doubtful supposition, intentionally expressed humbly and hesitatingly.

pro...mansuetudine, 'considering his usual clemency and kindness,' 'as his usual clemency and kindness would suggest.'

6. **ipsi**, in *oratio obliqua*, P. § 466.

7. **se**, the Aduatuci.

9. **traditis armis**, 'if their arms were given up.'

10. **sibi praestare**, 'that it was better for them,' 'that they preferred.'

12. **per cruciatum**, 'with torture.'

16. **si...dedidissent**, 'if they surrendered before the battering ram touched their walls.' This was a usual condition. Directly the first blow of the battering-ram was delivered the city was regarded as being stormed and could look for no mercy. The pluperfect subj. in *oratio*

obliqua for perfect subj. (future condition) in *oratio recta*:—*civitatem conservabo...si vos tradideritis.*

17. **deditionis nullam esse condicionem**, 'no condition of surrender could be admitted.'

19. **quod in Nervii fecisset**, 'what he had done in the case of the Nervii,' p. 21, l. 13, 14.

21. **ad suos**, 'to their fellow tribesmen.'

quae...dixerunt, 'they consented to submit,' lit. 'they said that they did whatever was enjoined them.' *facere imperata* is the regular phrase in Caesar for submission. The present (*facere*) is used and not the future, for it is not a promise of what they would do, but an announcement of what they did at once, i.e. 'submit.'

23. **sic ut...adaequarent**, 'so that the piles of arms reached almost to the highest elevation of the wall and (Caesar's) earthwork.' The *murus* of the *oppidum*, and the *agger* which Caesar had thrown up along the outer edge of the *fossa* round the town.

24. **et tamen...retenta**, 'and yet with about a third of them concealed and kept back inside the town.'

26. **pace sunt usi**, 'remained quiet.'

Page 24.

1. **sub vesperum**, 'towards evening,' P. § 287.

3. **ante...consilio**, 'having agreed beforehand (as became evident) on the plan.'

4. **quod...crediderant**, 'because they had believed.' Caesar is speaking in his own person and giving his version of the motives of the Aduatuci, and therefore uses the indicative.

7. **scutis...intextis**, 'with shields made from bark or wickerwork,' lit. 'with woven osiers.' It might also be translated 'woven with osiers.'

8. **subito**, 'in haste,' 'roughly.'

9. **pellibus induxerant**, 'they had covered with skins.' It would be more usual to say *quibus pelles induxerant*, 'on which they had drawn over skins.'

tertia vigilia, see p. 9, l. 1. It would be soon after midnight. **qua**, 'on the route by which.'

13. **significatione facta**, 'the alarm having been given.' **eo concursum est**, 'there was a general rush to that point.' P. § 146.

14—16. **ita acriter...ut...debuit**, 'the enemy fought with all the spirit demanded of brave men fighting for their last hope of safety, on

unfavourable ground, against opponents who were discharging missiles from an embankment and towers.' **ita...ut**, 'exactly as,' are correlatives, *ut* is not consecutive. **iniquo loco**, 'the ground being against them,' they had to ascend to the Roman lines. Abl. of attendant circumstances. **qui...iacerent**, subjunctive of indefinite description, 'men in such a position as to hurl.' **turribus**, these were not moveable towers, like that described in c. 30, but more permanent structures erected at intervals on the *vallum*.

17. **cum...consisteret**, 'seeing that their entire hope of safety lay in their valour alone.'

18. **occisis ad hominum millibus quattuor**, 'when as many as four thousand men had been killed,' or 'about four thousand.' With numerals **ad** is retained in an adverbial sense, not governing a case.

19. **postridie eius diei**, p. 10, l. 1.

21. **sectionem**, 'the booty' (from *seco* 'to divide'). It is properly the 'dividing into lots' of booty to be sold: hence it is applied to the booty itself, and also to the sale of it by auction. Sometimes such property was purchased in the lump and then sold in lots. The man who did that was called *sector*.

23, 25. **ab eis...trium**, 'the number of persons sold was returned to him by the purchasers as a total of 53,000.' *Numerus* has two genitives, *capitum* 'persons,' and *milium*: 'the total of persons was a total of fifty-three thousand.'

Page 25.

1. **a Publio Crasso**. This was Publius Crassus the younger, son of the P. Crassus Dives, who with Pompey and Caesar formed the so-called triumvirate in B.C. 60. He was serving in Gaul as a *legatus* of Caesar, and afterwards went with his father to Syria, and perished with him at the battle of Carrhae against the Parthians B.C. 53.

2, 3. Of these tribes the following modern names retain traces of the ancient ones: **Veneti...Vannes**, **Curiosolitae...Corseul**, **Esuvii...Essey** or *Séez*, **Redones...Rennes**.

7. **pacata**, 'subdued,' lit. 'rendered peaceable.'

8. **barbaros**, 'natives,' a general term used by Romans for all natives of countries neither Greek nor Italian. To the Greeks the Romans were themselves *barbari*.

tanta opinio huius belli, 'such an idea of the importance of this campaign.'

9. **quae...incolerent**, 'all such as lived beyond the Rhine,' subj.

partly because of being indefinite, partly because it is the verb of a consecutive sentence.

12. **in Italiam Illyricumque.** Caesar had to go to Cisalpine Gaul and Illyricum to hold assizes or *conventus*, for both countries were included in his province.

inita proxima aestate, 'early next summer,' lit. 'when the next summer was begun.'

13. **in Carnutes** (*Chartres*), 'into the territories of the Carnutes.'
Andes...Anjou.

14. **Turones...Tours.**

16. **ex litteris Caesaris**, 'in consequence of an official despatch from Caesar.'

17. **dierum quindecim**, 'lasting fifteen days,' genitive defining number. P. § 256.

supplicatio, 'a period of prayer,' was applied to a public rejoicing or mourning as the case might be. When a *supplicatio* was decreed by the Senate, the figures of the gods were usually displayed outside the temples on couches (*lectisternium*). the temples themselves were publicly visited, and part at any rate of the day was kept free from business. When decreed in consequence of a victory, it was in a special sense an honour to the victorious general, and often preceded a triumph.

VOCABULARY.

[References are to page and line.]

ā, āb, prep. [abl.] *from, by*; **tutūs ab**, *safe from* (5, 9); of place *at, on*; **ab lātērībūs**, *on the flanks*; **ab extrēmō agminē**, *on the rear*; **ab sūpēriōrē partē**, *on the higher portion*.

abdo, -ērē, -dīdī, -dītum, 3 v. a. *to hide*.

absum, -essē, -fūī, irreg. v. n. *to be absent, to be distant*.

āc, conj. *and, as*; **ālītēr ac**, *otherwise than*.

accēdo, -ērē, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to come to, to be added to*.

accido, -ērē, -cīdī, 3 v. n. *to happen*.

accipio, -ērē, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to receive, to take*.

acclivis, -ē, adj. *sloping*.

ācervūs, i. m. *a heap*.

āclēs, -ēī [ācīē, 17, 8], f. *line of battle*.

ācritēr, adv. *sharply, bravely, fiercely*.

ād, prep. [acc.] *to, towards, according to*; **ād hunc mōdum**, *in this manner*; **ād diēm**, *to the very day*.

ādaequo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to equal, to come level with*.

adclivis, -ē, adj. *sloping*.

adclivītās, -ātīs, f. *slope, incline*.

adcommōdo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to fit on*.

addūco, -ērē, -uxī, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to bring up, to lead to*.

ādēo, -īrē, -īvī or -īī, -ītum, irreg. v. a. and n. *to go to, to approach*.

adfinitās, -tātīs, f. *relationship by marriage*.

ādicio, -ērē, adiēcī, adiectum, 3 v. a. *to throw up to*.

ādītūs, -ūs, m. *approach*.

adiūvo, -ārē, -iūvī, -iūtum, 1 v. a. *to help*.

administro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to manage*.

ādōriōr, -īrī, -ortūs sum, 4 dep. v. a. [see **ōriōr**] *to attack*.

adprōpinquo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to approach, to come to*.

Adūātūci, -ōrum, pl. m. *the Aduatuci*, a tribe of the Belgae on the Meuse.

adventūs, -ūs, m. *arrival*.

adversūs, adv. *opposite*.

adversūs, -ā, -um, adj. *contrary, opposite*; **adversō collē**, *up hill*.

aedificiūm, -ī, n. *a building*.

Aedūūs, -ā, -um, adj. *Aeduan, belonging to the Aedui*; **Aedūī**, -ōrum, *the Aedui*, a Gallic tribe between the Loire and the Saône.

aegrē, adv. *with difficulty*.

aequālītēr, adv. *evenly, equally*.

aestās, -ātīs, f. *summer*.

aestuariūs, -ā, -um, adj. *subject to the tide*; n. pl. **aestuariā**, *estuary, marsh*.

aetās, -ātis, f. *age*.

affēro [adf.], -ferrē, adtūli, adlātum, irreg. v. a. *to bring, to bring to*.

affinitās, -tātis, f. *relationship by marriage*.

āgēr, -grī, m. *field, territory*.

aggēr, -ērīs, m. *earthwork*.

aggrēdiōr, -ī, -gressūs sum, 3 dep. v. a. and n. *to go up to, to approach, to attack*.

agmēn, -inīs, n. *army on the march, march*; **nōvissimum agmēn**, *the rear*.

āgo, -ērē, ēgī, actum, 3 v. a. *to drive, to do*; **āgērē vinēas**, *to move up penthouses* 10, 8.

āliās, adv. *elsewhere*. **alias...alias**, *now in one direction and now in another*.

āliēnus, -ā, -um, adj. *belonging to another*.

ālītēr, adv. *otherwise*.

āliūs, -ā, -ūd, adj. *other*; **āliae allā in partē**, *some in one position and some in another*.

altēr, -ērā, -ērūm, adj. *one of two, the other*.

altitūdō, -inīs, f. *height, depth*.

altūs, -ā, -um, adj. *lofty, high, deep*; **altissimūs**, *very lofty*.

Ambiāni, -ōrum, m. *the Ambiani, a tribe of the Belgae (Amiens)*.

āmicitiā, -ae, f. *friendship*.

āmitto, -ērē, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *to lose*.

amplifico, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to increase, to extend*.

ampliūs, adv. *more, more extensively*.

Andēs, -ium, m. *the Andes, a*

tribe on the north of the Loire (Anjou).

Andōcumbōrius, -i, m. *Andocumborius, a chief man of the Remi*.

angustūs, -ā, -um, adj. *narrow*; **in angusto**, *in difficulties*.

ānimūs, -ī, m. *mind*.

antē, prep. [acc.] *before*. adv. *formerly, before*.

antiquitūs, adv. *anciently, from early times*.

āpertūs, -ā, -um, adj. *open* [aperio]; **aperto latere**, *on the unprotected side, i.e. on the right flank*.

appello, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to call, to name*.

appropinquo, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to approach, to draw near*.

āpūd, prep. [acc.] *at, among*.

arbītrōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. n. *to think*.

arbōr, -ōris, f. *a tree*.

arcesso, -ērē, -sivi, -situm, 3 v. a. *to summon, to call back*.

ardūūs, -ā, -um, adj. *difficult, steep*.

āriēs, -ētis, m. *a ram, a battering-ram*.

armā, -ōrum, n. pl. *arms*.

armātūrā, -ae, f. *equipment, body of armed men*; **levis armatura**, *the light-armed*.

armo, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to arm*.

ascendo, -ērē, -ndi, -nsum, 3 v. a. and n. *to ascend*.

ascensūs, -ūs, m. *ascent*.

āt, conj. *but*.

atquē, conj. *and, and so*; **eadem atque**, *the same as*.

Atrēbāti, -ōrum, m. [also **Atrēbātēs**, -ium], *the Atrebatēs in Artois*.

attingo, -ĕrĕ, -tīgī, -tactum, 3 v. a. *to touch upon, to reach to.*
auctōritās, -ātīs, f. *authority, influence.*
audactĕr, adv. *boldly*; **audāciūs**, *more boldly*; sup. **audācissimē**, *most boldly, very boldly.*
audĕo, -ĕrĕ, ausūs sum, 2 semi-dep. v. n. *to dare.*
audio, -irĕ, -īvi or -īi, -itum, 4 v. a. *to hear.*
Aulerci, -ōrum, m. *the Aulerci, a tribe in western Gaul.*
Aurunculĕiūs, -i, m. *L. Aurunculeius Cotta, one of Caesar's legates.*
autem, conj. *but, however.*
auxilĭum, -ī, n. *help.*
āverto, -ĕrĕ, -rtī, -rsum, 3 v. a. *to turn from.*
Axonā, -ae, m. *the Axona (R. Aisne).*
Bācūlus, see *Sextius.*
Bālĕārēs, -iūm, m. pl. *Baleares, people of the islands Majorca and Minorca.*
barbārus, -ī, m. *a barbarian, native of a foreign country.*
Belgae, -ārum, m. pl. *the Belgae, the tribes inhabiting north-west France and the Netherlands to the Rhine.*
Bellovāci, -ōrum, m. *the Bellovaci, a tribe between the Seine and the Oise (mod. Beauvais).*
bellum, -ī, n. *war.*
Bibrax, -actīs, f. *Bibrax, a town of the Remi.*
Bōduognātūs, -ī, m. *Boduognatus, a leader of the Nervii.*
Bratuspantiūm, -īi, n. *Bratuspantium, a town of the Bellovaci.*

brēvītās, -ātīs, f. *shortness, lowness of stature.*
Britannĭā, -ae, f. *Britain.*
cādāvēr, -ĕrīs, n. *a corpse.*
cādo, -ĕrĕ, cēcīdī, cāsum, 3 v. n. *to fall.*
Caesār, -ārīs, m. *Gaius Iulius Caesar, b. B.C. 100 (or 101), ob. B.C. 44, the writer of this book and the proconsul of the Gauls and Illyricum from B.C. 58 to B.C. 49.*
cālāmītās, -ātīs, f. *calamity.*
Cālētī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Caleti, a tribe of the Belgae (Calais).*
cālō, -ōnīs, m. *a soldier's servant.*
captīvus, -ī, m. *a captive.*
cāpūt, -ītīs, n. *a head, a person.*
Carnūtēs, -um, m. pl. *the Carnutes, a tribe between the Loire and the Seine (near Chartres).*
castellum, -ī, n. *a fort.*
castrā, -ōrum, n. pl. *a camp; castrā mōvērĕ, to break up a camp, to march.*
cāsūs, -ūs, m. *chance.*
causā, -ae, f. *a cause, a reason; causā, for the sake of.*
cĕdo, -ĕrĕ, cessī, cessum, 3 v. n. *to give ground, to retire.*
cĕlĕrītās, -ātīs, f. *speed, swiftness.*
cĕlĕrītĕr, adv. *quickly; cĕlĕrĭūs, more quickly.*
cĕlo, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to conceal, to hide.*
centum, indecl. num. adj. *a hundred.*
centūrĭō, -ōnīs, m. *a centurion, an officer in a legion.*
certūs, -ā, -um, adj. *certain, sure; certĭōrem faciĕrĕ, to inform; certĭōr flĕrĭ, to be informed.*
[cĕtĕrūs], -ā, -um, adj. *the rest.*

- The nominative singular masculine is not found.
- Cimbrī**, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Cimbri*, a people from north Germany.
- circitēr**, adv. *about, nearly*.
- circūītūs**, -ūs, m. *circuit, circumference*.
- circumīcio**, -ērē, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to put round*.
- circummūnio**, -irē, -ivī or -īi, -ītum, 4 v. a. *to fortify all round*.
- circumvēnio**, -irē, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. a. *to surround*.
- cis**, prep. [acc.] *on this side of*.
- cītērīor**, -iūs, -ōris, adj. [compar. of cītēr-trā-trum] *nearer, hither*; **Galliā cītērīor**, *hither Gaul*, i.e. Gaul south of the Alps.
- cītrā**, prep. [acc.] *on this side of*.
- cīvītās**, -ātīs, f. *a state, a town, a tribe*.
- clāmōr**, -ōris, m. *shouting*.
- claudio**, -ērē, clausī, clausum, 3 v. a. *to close*; **agmēn claudērē**, *to bring up the rear*.
- clēmēntiā**, -ae, f. *mercy, clemency*.
- cōācervo**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to pile up*.
- coepl**, -issē, coeptūs, defect. semi-dep. v. a. *to begin* (only tenses from perfect stem used).
- Coeroesi**, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Coeroesi*, a German tribe.
- cognosco**, -ērē, -nōvī, -nītum, 3 v. a. *to ascertain, to learn*.
- cōgo**, -ērē, cōgēī, cōactum, 3 v. a. *to force, to bring together, to collect*.
- cōhors**, -rtīs, f. *a cohort*, the tenth part of a legion.
- cōhortātiō**, -ōnīs, f. *exhortation*.
- cōhortōr**, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. a. *to exhort*.
- collīs**, -īs, m. *a hill*.
- collōco**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to place together, to arrange*.
- commēātūs**, -ūs, m. *a going backwards and forwards, supplies*.
- commēmōro**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to commemorate, to make mention of*.
- committo**, -ērē, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to join, to put together*; **proelium committērē**, *to join battle*.
- commōdē**, adv. *properly, skilfully*.
- commōvēo**, -ērē, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2 v. a. *to move thoroughly, to influence*.
- commūn's**, -ē, adj. *common, shared by all*.
- commūtātiō**, -ōnīs, f. *a complete change, a reversal*.
- compāro**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to collect, to bring together*.
- compello**, -ērē, -pūlī, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *to compel, to force*.
- complēo**, -ērē, -ēvī, -ētum, 2 v. a. *to fill up*.
- complūrēs**, -ā, gen. -īum, adj. *several, not a few*.
- concīdo**, -ērē, -cīdī, -cīsum, 3 v. a. *to cut to pieces*.
- concīlium**, -ī, n. *council, assembly*.
- concurro**, -ērē, -currī or -cūcurrī, -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run together*; **impers. concursum est, concurrī**, *a rally is made*.
- condīciō**, -ōnīs, f. *condition*.
- Condrūsi**, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Condrusi*, a Germanic tribe on the Meuse.
- condūco**, -ērē, -uxī, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to hire; to bring together*.
- confēro**, -ferrē, contūlī, collātum, irreg. v. a. *to collect, to put together*.
- confertūs**, -ā, -um [confercio],

- adj. *closely packed, crowded together*; **confertissimūs**, *very closely packed*.
- conficĭo**, -ĕrĕ, -fĕcĭ, -fectum, 3 v. a. *to make up, to complete*; *to wear out* 17, 9; *to exhaust* 19, 5.
- confido**, -ĕrĕ, -fĭsūs sum, 3 semi-dep. v. n. *to feel sure*.
- confirmo**, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to confirm, to make sure*; *to encourage* 15, 10.
- confligo**, -ĕrĕ, -flixi, -flictum, 3 v. n. *to struggle, to fight*.
- congrēdiōr**, -ī, -gressūs sum, 3 dep. v. n. *to come together, to meet with*.
- cōnĭcio**, -ĕrĕ, -iēcĭ, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to throw, to hurl*; *to stow away* 12, 25.
- coniungo**, -ĕrĕ, -nxī, -nctum, 3 v. a. *to join, to unite*.
- coniūro**, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to conspire, to swear mutually, to make a conspiracy*.
- conlōco**, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to place, to put in position*.
- cōnōr**, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. n. *to try, to strive*.
- consanguinēūs**, -ā, -um, adj. *related by blood*.
- conscribo**, -ĕrĕ, -ipsī, -iptum, 3 v. a. *to make a list of, to enroll*.
- consensūs**, -ūs, m. *consent*.
- consentiō**, -īrĕ, -sensī, -sensum, 4 v. n. *to agree with, to make a league with*.
- consēquor**, -ī, -sēcūtus sum, 3 dep. v. a. *to catch up, to overtake, to obtain*.
- conservo**, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to preserve*.
- consido**, -ĕrĕ, -sēdī, -sessum, 3 v. n. *to settle*.
- consillium**, -ī, n. *plan, counsel*.
- consimilis**, -ĕ, adj. *like, very like*.
- consisto**, -ĕrĕ, -stītī, -stītum, 3 v. n. *to stand, to hold one's ground*.
- conspectūs**, -ūs, m. *view, sight*.
- conspĭcio**, -ĕrĕ, -spexi, -spectrum, 3 v. a. *to behold*.
- conspĭcōr**, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. a. *to view, to observe*.
- constantēr**, adv. *consistently, constantly*.
- constitūo**, -ĕrĕ, -ūī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to set up, to arrange, to resolve, to conclude*.
- consuesco**, -ĕrĕ, -suēvī, -suētum, 3 v. n. *to be accustomed* [**consuērint** for **consuēverint** 11, 20].
- consuētūdō**, -īnīs, f. *custom, habit*.
- contemptūs**, -ūs, m. *contempt*.
- contendo**, -ĕrĕ, -ndī, -ntum, 3 v. n. *to hasten*; *to fight, to contend*.
- continēo**, -ĕrĕ, -ūī, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to hold back, to keep in*.
- contrā**, prep. [acc.] *against*; adv. *opposite*; **consistērē contrā**, *to hold one's ground*.
- contrāriūs**, -ā, -um, adj. *contrary, in an opposite direction*.
- contūmelliā**, -ae, f. *insult*.
- convēnio**, -īrĕ, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to come together, to assemble*; *to be agreed upon* 15, 9.
- convertō**, -ĕrĕ, -rtī, -rsum, 3 v. a. *to turn round*; **convertērē signā**, *to face about*.
- convōco**, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to call together, to summon*.
- cōpiā**, -ae, f. *abundance, a supply*;
cōpiae, -ārum, f. pl. *forces*.
- cornū**, -ūs, n. *a horn, a wing of an army*.
- corpūs**, -ōrīs, n. *a body*.
- cortex**, -īcīs, m. *bark*.
- cōtidīē**, adv. *every day, daily*.
- Cottā**, -ae, m. see *Aurunculeius*.
- crēbēr**, -brā, -brum, adj. *frequent*.

crēdo, -ērē, -dīdī, -dītum, 3 v. a. and n. *to believe, to trust.*

Crēs, -tīs, m. *a Cretan* [acc. pl. **Crētās**].

crūciātūs, -ūs, m. *torture.*

cum, adv. *when, since*; **cum primum**, *as soon as*; **cum... tum**, *both...and.*

cum, prep. [abl.] *with.*

cūpio, -ērē, -ivī or -iī, -itum, 3 v. a. *to desire.*

Curiosolītae, -ārum, m. pl. *the Curiosolitae, a tribe in western Gaul.*

cursūs, -ūs, m. *running.*

custodiā, -ae, f. *guard.*

dē, prep. [abl.] *of, from, concerning*; **dē improvīso**, *unexpectedly*; **dē mēdlā noctē**, *at midnight.*

dēbēo, -ērē, -ūī, -ītum, 2 v. a. and n. *to owe, it ought* 24, 16.

dēcem, indecl. num. adj. *ten.*

dēcerno, -ērē, -crēvī, -crētum, 3 v. a. *to decree.*

dēcerto, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fight, to fight to the end.*

dēcimūs, -ā, -um, ord. num. adj. *tenth.*

dēclivīs, -ē, adj. *sloping.*

dēcūmānūs, -ā, -um, adj. *belonging to the tenth*; **portā dēcūmānā**, *the front gate of the camp, near which the tenth cohort was stationed.*

dēcurreo, -ērē, -cūcurrī or -currī, -cursum, 3 v. n. *to run down.*

dēditiciūs, -ā, -um, adj. *that is surrendered, a person or thing surrendered.*

dēditō, -ōnīs, f. *surrender.*

dēdo, -ērē, -dīdī, -dītum, 3 v. a. *to surrender.*

dēdūco, -ērē, -uxī, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to lead down, to bring; to lead out* 24, 5.

dēfendo, -ērē, -ndī, -nsum, 3 v. a. *to defend; to ward off.*

dēfensiō, -ōnīs, f. *a defence.*

dēfensōr, -ōrīs, m. *a defender.*

dēfēro, -ferē, -dētūlī, -dēlātum, irreg. v. a. *to bring to, to confer upon, to inform about.*

dēficiō, -ērē, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. and n. *to fail*, 8, 16; *to break off from, to desert.*

dēlīcio, -ērē, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to throw down.*

dēiectūs, -ūs, m. *a slope, a decline*; **dēiectūs lātērīs**, *a precipitous slope of the side.*

dēindē, adv. *then, in the second place* (answering to *primum*).

dēlēgo, -ērē, -ēgī, -ectum, 3 v. a. *to select.*

dēlēo, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētum, 2 v. a. *to wipe out, to obliterate.*

dēmonstro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to show, to make clear.*

dēniquē, adv. *in fine, at last.*

densūs, -ā, -um, adj. *thick*; **densiōr**, *thicker*; **densissimūs**, *thickest, very thick.*

dēpōno, -ērē, -pōsūī, -pōsitum, 3 v. a. *to put down, to deposit.*

dēpōpūlōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. a. *to ravage, to plunder.*

dēprēcōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. n. and a. *to deprecate, to pray against.*

dēsēro, -ērē, -ūī, -rtum, 3 v. a. *to desert.*

dēsisto, -ērē, -stītī, -stītum, 3 v. n. *to stop, to desist.*

despectūs, -ūs, m. *view down, precipice.*

- despĕro**, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to despair, to despair of, to give up for lost.*
- despōllo**, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to despoil, to deprive of.*
- dēsūm**, -essĕ, -fūi, irreg. v. n. *to be wanting.*
- dēterrĕo**, -ĕrĕ, -ūi, -itum, 2 v. a. *to frighten from, to deter.*
- dētrāho**, -ĕrĕ, -axī, -actum, 3 v. a. *to snatch away from, to drag away.*
- dētrūdo**, -ĕre, -ūsī, -usum, 3 v. a. *to thrust off, to pull off.*
- dēvēnio**, -īrĕ, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to come down, to come.*
- dextĕr**, -trā, -trum, adj. *right, on the right hand.*
- dicĭo**, -ōnis, f. *power, rule.*
- dico**, -ĕre, -xi, -ctum, 3 v. a. and n. *to say.*
- diēs**, -ēī, m. and f. in sing., m. in plur. *a day; ad diem, to the day, on the right day.*
- difficilis**, -ĕ, adj. *difficult; difficilior*, more difficult; *difficillimūs*, most difficult.
- difficultās**, -ātīs, f. *a difficulty.*
- diligentĕr**, adv. *diligently, carefully; diligentissimē*, most carefully.
- dimētiōr**, -irī, -mensūs sum, 4 dep. v. a. *to measure out* [pass. part. *dimensūs*, measured out; 15, 6].
- dimico**, -āre, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fight.*
- dimitto**, -ĕrĕ, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to dismiss, to send away, to let slip.*
- dirīpio**, -ĕrĕ, -pūi, -reptum, 3 v. a. *to tear to pieces, to plunder.*
- discĕdo**, -ĕrĕ, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to depart from.*
- dissipo**, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to scatter.*
- distinĕo**, -ĕrĕ, -ūi, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to keep apart, to distract.*
- dīu**, adv. *long, for a long while; comp. dīutiūs*, for a longer time, longer.
- diversūs**, -ā, -um, adj. *different, scattered.*
- divinūs**, -ā, -um, adj. *divine.*
- Divitiācus**, -ī, m. *Divitiacus*, (1) a king of the Suessiones; (2) an Aeduan.
- do**, dārĕ, dēdī, dātum, 1 v. a. *to give.*
- dōcĕo**, -ĕrĕ, dōcūi, doctum, 2 v. a. *to teach, to inform.*
- dōmesticūs**, -ā, -um, adj. *domestic, home, one's own.*
- dōmicillūm**, -īi, n. *domicile, home.*
- dōmīnōr**, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. n. *to be master, to rule.*
- dōmūs**, -ūs or -ī, f. *a house, a home; dōmum*, home (after verbs of motion).
- dūbīto**, -ārĕ, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. and n. *to be doubtful, to doubt, to hesitate.*
- dūcentī**, -ae, -ā, num. adj. *two hundred.*
- dūco**, -ĕrĕ, -uxī, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to lead.*
- dūō**, dūae, -ōrum, -ārum, num. adj. *two.*
- dūōdĕcim**, indecl. num. adj. *twelve.*
- dūōdĕcimūs**, -a, -um, ord. num. adj. *twelfth.*
- dūōdĕviginti**, indecl. num. adj. *eighteen.*
- dūplex**, -īcis, adj. *double.*
- dux**, dūcis, m. *a guide, a leader.*
- ē**, **ex**, prep. [abl.] *out from, from; ex itinĕrĕ*, just off the march, in marching order.

Ebūrōnēs, -um, m. pl. *the Eburones* (*Eureux*), a tribe of Belgica.
ēdītūs, -ā, -um, adj. *raised* [edo].
ēdūco, -ērē, -duxī, -ductum, 3 v. a. *to lead out*.
effīclo, -ērē, -fēcī, -fectum, 3 v. a. *to bring about, to receive*.
ēgrēdiōr, -ī, -gressūs sum, 3 dep. v. n. *to go out, to issue out*.
ēgrēgiē, adv. *splendidly, eminently*.
ēlīgo, -ērē, -ēgi, -ectum, 3 v. a. *to select, to pick out*.
ēmitto, -ērē, -misi, -misum, 3 v. a. *to send forth, to shoot out, to hurl*.
ēmo, -ērē, -ēmī, emptum, 3 v. a. *to buy*.
ēnascor, -ī, -nātūs sum, 3 dep. v. n. *to grow, to grow out*.
ēō, adv. *thither*.
ēquēs, -ītis, m. *a horseman*.
ēquestēr, -trīs, -trē, adj. *equestrian, of cavalry*.
ēquitātūs, -ūs, m. *horse soldiery, cavalry*.
ēruptiō, -ōnis, f. *sally, sortie*.
Esuvīl, -ōrum, m. *the Esuvii*, a tribe in western Gaul.
ēt, conj. *and*.
ētiam, adv. *even, also*.
ēventūs, -ūs, m. *result, accident*.
exāgiō, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to attack, to excite, to agitate*.
exānimo, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to exhaust, to dispirit*.
exaudīo, -irē, -īvi, -itum, 4 v. a. *to hear, to hear from a distance*.
excēdo, -ērē, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. a. *to quit, to go out*.
excursiō, -ōnis, f. *sally, sortie*.
exēo, -irē, -īvi or -īi, -itum, 4 v. n. *to go out*.
exercīto, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to exercise, to practise*.
exercitūs, -ūs, m. *an army*.

exigūtās, -ātis, f. *briefness, scantiness*.
exīmīus, -ā, -um, adj. *extraordinary, remarkable*.
existimo, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to think*.
expēdītūs, -ā, -um, adj. *unencumbered, of troops ready for action light, without their kits*.
expello, -ērē, -pūli, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *to expel, to drive out*.
expēriōr, -īri, -pertūs sum, 4 dep. v. a. *to try, to test*.
explōrātōr, -ōris, m. *scout, spy*.
explōro, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to explore, to ascertain; explorātum hābērē, to be certain of*.
expugno, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to storm, to take by storm*.
exspecto, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to expect, to wait to see*.
extrēmus, -ā, -um, adj. *extreme, farthest*.
fācilē, adv. *easily; fāciliūs, more easily; fācillimē, most easily*.
fācilis, -ē, adj. *easy*.
fācio, -ērē, fēcī, factum, 3 v. a. *to make, to do*.
fācultās, -ātis, f. *faculty, power, opportunity*.
fallo, -ērē, fēfelli, falsum, 3 v. a. *to fail, to escape one's notice, to deceive*.
fastigo, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to make pointed; fastigātūs, -ā, -um, sloping*.
fērax, -ācis, adj. *fertile, productive; fērācissimūs, most productive*.
fērē, adv. *nearly, generally*.
fēro, ferrē, tūli, lātum, irreg. v. a. *to carry, to bear*.
fertilitās, -ātis, f. *fertility, fruitfulness*.

fērūs, -ā, -um, adj. *wild, fierce, barbarous.*

fīdēs, -ēī, f. *good faith, honour; in fidem rēcīpēre*, to take under protection; *in fidem vēnīrē*, to throw oneself under protection; *in fidem sē permittērē*, to surrender.

fīliūs, -īī, m. *a son.*

fīnīs, -īs, m. and f. *an end, a limit; finem fācērē*, to put an end to; **fīnes**, -īum, m. pl. *territory.*

fīnitīmūs, ā-, -um, adj. *bordering on, neighbouring.*

fīo, fīērī, factūs sum, semi-dep. v. n. *to become.*

fīlūmēn, -īnīs, n. *a stream, a river.*

fors, -rtīs, f. *chance, fortune; fortē*, adv. *by chance.*

fortīs, -ē, adj. *brave; fortissīmūs*, very brave.

fortitēr, adv. *bravely; fortiūs*, more bravely.

fortūnā, ae, f. *fortune.*

fossā, -ae, f. *a ditch.*

frātēr, -trīs, m. *a brother.*

frēmītūs, -ūs, m. *noise, clamour.*

frons, -ntīs, f. *front; a fronte*, in front.

frūmentārius, -ā, -um, adj. *belonging to corn; res frūmentāriā*, the supply of corn.

frūmentum, -ī, n. *corn.*

fūgā, -ae, f. *flight.*

fūgiō, -ērē, fūgī, fūgītum, 3 v. n. *to fly.*

fūmūs, -ī, m. *smoke.*

fundītōr, -ōris, m. *a slinger.*

fūrōr, -ōris, m. *fury, madness.*

Galbā, -ae, m. *Galba*, a king of the Suessiones.

gālēā, -ae, f. *helmet.*

Galliā, -ae, f. *Gaul.* The name included northern Italy from the boundary of Etruria to the Alps, and beyond the Alps all France and the Netherlands up to the Rhine, and part of Switzerland.

Gallūs, -ī, m. *a Gaul.*

gens, -ntīs, f. *a race, a tribe.*

Germānūs, -ī, m. *a German.* The *Germani* are the tribes living to the north of the Rhine, with some on the south bank.

gēro, -ērē, gēssī, gestum, 3 v. a. *to carry on, to wage.*

glādīūs, -ī, m. *a sword.*

grātīā, -ae, f. *favour, popularity.*

grāvis, -ē, adj. *heavy, severe.*

hābēo, -ērē, -būī, -bitum, 2 v. a. *to have; to consider, to hold; se hābērē*, to be.

hībernā, -ōrum, n. pl. *winter quarters.*

hībernācūlā, -ōrum, n. pl. *winter camp.*

hīc, haec, hōc, gen. hūiūs, pron. *this, this one here.*

hiemps, -ēmīs, f. *winter.*

hōmō, -īnīs, m. and f. *a man, a person, a human being* (including women and children).

hōnōr, -ōris, m. *honour, respect.*

hostīs, -īs, m. *an enemy.*

ibī, adv. *there.*

icclūs, -ī, m. *Iccius*, a chief of the Remi.

īdem, ēādē, īdē, gen. ēiusdē, adj. *the same.*

īdentīdē, adv. *again and again.*

īdōnēūs, -ā, -um, adj. *fitted, suitable.*

ignīs, -īs, m. *fire.*

Illyricum, -ī, n. *Illyricum*, the country to the east of the Adriatic.

impēdimentum, -ī, n. *impediment*.
pl. **impēdimentā**, -ōrum, n. *baggage*.

impēdio, -irē, -ivī or -īī, -itum, 4 v. a. *to impede, to load*.

impello, -ērē, -pūlī, -pulsum, 3 v. a. *to impel*.

impērātōr, -ōrīs, m. *commander-in-chief*.

impērium, -īī, n. *supreme power, command*.

impēro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to command*; impers. **impērātum est**, *an order is given*; **impērātā**, *commands*.

impētro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to obtain*.

impētūs, -ūs, m. *zeal, vigour*; *a charge*; **impētum faciēre**, *to charge*.

imprōvisūs, -ā, -um, adj. *unforeseen, unexpected*; **dē imprōvisō**, *unexpectedly*.

in, prep. with acc. *into*; with abl. *in*.

incendo, -ērē, -ndī, -nsum, 3 v. a. *to set fire to, to burn*.

incido, -ērē, -cidī, -cīsum, 3 v. a. *to cut*.

incido, -ērē, -cidi, -cāsum, 3 v. n. *to happen, to befall, to come upon*.

incito, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to incite, to quicken*; **cursū incitātō**, *at a quick pace*.

incōlo, -ērē, -ūī, 3 v. a. and n. *to inhabit, to dwell*.

incrēdibilis, -ē, adj. *incredible, wonderful*.

incrēpito, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to grumble at, to denounce, to jeer at* 22, 17.

incūso, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to accuse, to find fault with*.

indē, adv. *then, after that*.

indignitās, -ātīs, f. *indignity, insult*.

indiligentēr, adv. *carelessly*; **indiligentiūs**, *more carelessly*.

indūco, -ērē, -uxī, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to put over, to cover* 24, 9.

indūo, -ērē, -ūī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. *to put on*.

inēo, -irē, -ivī or -īī, -itum, irreg. v. a. *to enter*; **inirē consiliū**, *to form a plan*; **inita aestate**, *summer being entered on, at the beginning of summer*.

inermis, -ē, adj. *unarmed*.

inferiōr, -iūs, gen. -ōrīs, comp. adj. *inferior, lower, less good*; sup. **infimūs**, *lowest*.

infēro, -ferē, -tūlī, -lātum, irreg. v. a. *to bring against*; *to bring in, to import*.

inflecto, -ērē, -flexī, -flexum, 3 v. a. *to bend*.

ingrediōr, -dī, ingressūs sum, 3 dep. v. a. *to enter*.

inimicūs, -ā, -um, adj. *unfriendly, hostile*.

iniquitās, -ātīs, f. *inequality, difficulty, unfavourable nature*.

iniquūs, -ā, -um, adj. *unfair, unfavourable*.

initium, -ī, n. *a beginning*.

injurīā, -ae, f. *injury, wrong*.

innitor, -ī, -nixūs sum, 3 dep. v. n. *to lean upon*.

insequor, -sequī, -secūtus sum, 3 dep. v. a. *to pursue*.

insidiāe, -arum, f. pl. *ambush*.

insignē, -īs, n. *a sign, an ensign, an ornament (of the helmet)*.

insisto, -ērē, -stītī, -stītum, 3 v. n. *to press upon*.

instār, prep. [gen.] *like*. Properly
a n. subs. *likeness*.

insto, -ārē, -stīti, -stātum, 1 v. n.
to press on.

instrūo, -ērē, -uxī, -uctum, 3 v. a.
to draw up, to arrange.

intellēgo, -ērē, -exī, -ectum, 3 v.
a. *to understand*.

intēr, prep. [acc.] *among, be-
tween; inter se, mutually*.

intercēdo, -ērē, -cessī, -cessum, 3
v. a. *to come between*.

intercīpio, -ērē, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3
v. a. *to catch, to intercept*.

intērest, -essē, -fūit, impers. irreg.
v. *it is important, it concerns*.

interficiō, -ērē, -fēcī, -fectum, 3
v. a. *to kill*.

intēriciō, -ērē, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v.
a. *to put between*.

intērim, adv. *meanwhile, in the
mean time*.

intēriōr, -iūs, gen. -ōris, compar.
adj. *inner*.

intermitto, -ērē, -mīsī, -missum, 3
v. a. and n. *to intermit, to relax*.

internēcīō, -ōnis, f. *utter de-
struction*.

interscindo, -ērē, -idī, -issum, 3 v.
a. *to break up, to cut in half*.

intervallum, -ī, n. *a space between,
an interval*.

intexo, -ērē, -ūī, -xtum, 3 v. a. *to
weave in, to interweave*.

intrā, prep. [acc.] *within*.

intro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to
enter*.

intrōdūco, -ērē, -dūxī, -ductum, 3
v. a. *to lead in, to introduce
into*.

intrōmitto, -ērē, -mīsī, -missum, 3
v. a. *to let in, to introduce*.

introrsūs [intro-versus], adv. *with-
in, to the inside*.

inūsītātūs, -ā, -um, adj. *unusual,
unaccustomed*.

inūtīlis, -ē, adj. *not available,
useless*.

invētērasco, -ērē, -rāvī, -rātum,
incept. 3 v. n. *to grow old, to
become inveterate*.

invidēo, -ērē, -vidī, -vīsum, 2 v.
n. *to be envious of*.

ipsē, -ā, -um, pron. *self, he him-
self, the very self*.

irridēo, -ērē, -rīsī, -rīsum, 2 v. n.
to laugh at, to deride.

is, ēā, id, gen. ēiūs, pron. *that*.

itā, adv. *so, accordingly*.

Itālīā, -ae, f. *Italy*.

itāquē, adv. *accordingly, and so*.

item, adv. *in the same manner, also*.

itēr, -inēris, n. *march, journey;*
magnum itēr, *a forced march*.

iācēo, -ērē, -ūī, 2 v. n. *to lie, to
be fallen*.

iācio, -ērē, iēcī, iactum, 3 v. a.
*to throw; aggērem iācērē, to
throw up an earthwork*.

iam, adv. *now, already*.

iūbēo, -ērē, iussī, iussum, 2 v. a.
to order.

iūdicō, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a.
and n. *to judge*.

iūgum, -ī, n. *a yoke, the ridge of a
hill*.

iūs, iūris, n. *legal right, adminis-
tration of justice*.

iustitiā, -ae, f. *justice, fair-dealing*.

iūvo, -ārē, iūvī, iūtum, 1 v. a. *to
help*.

iuxtā, prep. [acc.] and adv. *near*.

L. for *Lūcius*, see *Aurunculeius*.

Lābiēnus, -ī, m. *Titus Atius
Labienus*, one of Caesar's le-
gates, who afterwards deserted
him.

lāpīs, -īdīs, m. *a stone.*

lassītūdō, -īnīs, f. *weariness.*

lātēo, -ērē, -ūi, 2 v. n. *to lie hid.*

lātītūdō, -īnīs, f. *breadth, extent.*

lātūs, -ā, -um, adj. *broad*; comp.

lātiōr, super. **lātissimūs**.

lātūs, -ērīs, n. *a side.*

laxo, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to loosen, to open*; **laxārē mānīpūlos**, *to take more open order.*

lēgātīō, -ōnīs, f. *a sending of ambassadors, an embassy*; also *the ambassadors so sent.*

lēgātūs, -ī, m. (1) *an ambassador*, (2) *a legate*, a member of the staff of a Roman governor. Caesar had twelve *legati*. [From **lēgo**, **lēgāre**, *to delegate, or commission.*]

lēgiō, -ōnīs, f. *a legion*, a body of Roman soldiers varying in different periods from 3000 to 5000 men, and divided into 10 cohorts [from **lēgērē**, *to pick, to select*].

lēgiōnāriūs, -ā, -um, adj. *belonging to the legion, legionary*; **lēgiō-nāriī milītes**, *common soldiers.*

lēnītēr, adv. *gently.*

lēvis, -ē, gen. -īs, adj. *light.*

lēvitas, -ātīs, f. *lightness, levity.*

lex, **lēgis**, f. *law.*

libērālītēr, adv. *liberally, in a liberal spirit.*

libērī, -ōrum, m. pl. *children.*

littērae, -ārum, f. pl. *a letter, a despatch* [**littērā**, -ae, f. *a letter of the alphabet*].

lōcus, -ī, m. [pl. **loci** m. *places*, or **loca** n. *a district*], *a place.*

longē, adv. *far*; comp. **longiūs**, *farther, too far*; super. **longis-simē**, *very far, farthest.*

longūs, -ā, -um, adj. *long*; **longiōr**, -ōrīs, *longer.*

lōquōr, -ī, **lōcūtūs** sum, 3 dep. v. a. and n. *to speak.*

lux, **lūcis**, f. *light, daylight.*

māchīnātīō, -ōnīs, f. *erection, siege works.*

māgis, adv. *rather, more.*

māgistrātūs, -ūs, m. *a magistrate*; *a magistracy.*

magnītūdō, -īnīs, f. *greatness.*

magnōpērē, adv. *greatly*; comp.

māgis, sup. **maximē**.

magnūs, -ā, -um, adj. *great*; comp. **mājōr**, -ōrīs, *greater, older*; **mājōrēs nātī**, *elders.*

mālēficiūm, -īi, n. *harm, mischief.*
mando, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to charge, to give instruction, to commit.*

mānīpūlūs, -ī, m. *a maniple*, a third part of a cohort.

mansuētūdō, -īnīs, f. *kindness, gentleness.*

mānūs, -ūs, f. (1) *a hand*, (2) *a band, a company.*

māritimūs, -ā, -um, adj. *maritime, bordering on the sea.*

mātūro, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to hasten.*

maximē, adv. *most.*

mēdiūs, -ā, -um, adj. *middle, mid.*

mēmōriā, -ae, f. *memory.*

Mēnāpīl, -ōrum, m. *the Menapii*, a Belgic tribe.

mercātōr, -ōrīs, m. *a merchant.*

mēritum, -ī, n. *merit, desert.*

milēs, -ītīs, m. *a soldier.*

milītāris, -ē, adj. *military.*

millē, indecl. num. adj. *a thousand*;

milliā, -iūm, n. *thousands.*

mīnimē, adv. *least.*

mīnūs, adv. *less*; as negative, **sī**

minūs pōtūissent, *if they were unable.*

mīserīcordiā, -ae, f. *pity.*

mitto, -ēre, mīsi, missum, 3 v. a. *to send.*

mōbilitās, -ātis, f. *instability.*

mōdō, adv. *only.*

moeniā, -iūm, n. pl. *town-walls.*

mōlestē, adv. *troublesomely, with dislike; mōlestē ferrē, to be annoyed at.*

mōnēo, -ērē, -ūi, -itum, 2 v. a. *to warn, to instruct.*

mōrā, -ae, f. *delay.*

Mōrini, -ōrum, m. *the Morini, a Gallic tribe living near Boulogne.*

mōrōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. *n. to delay, to wait.*

mōs, mōris, m. *habit, custom.*

mōvēo, -ērē, mōvī, mōtum, 2 v. a. *to move.*

mūliēr, -ēris, f. *a woman.*

multitūdō, -īnis, f. *number, multitude.*

multūs, -ā, -um, adj. *many.*

mūnimentum, -i, n. *a defence.*

mūnio, -irē, -ivī, -itum, 4 v. a. *to fortify, to protect.*

mūnitīō, -ōnis, f. *fortification.*

mūrus, -i, m. *a wall.*

nam, conj. *for.*

nascōr, -scī, nātus sum, 3 dep. v. *n. to be born, to rise.*

nātiō, -ōnis, f. *a nation, a tribe.*

nātūrā, -ae, f. *nature.*

nātūs, -ūs, m. *birth.*

nāvo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to accomplish; nāvārē ōpēram, to display zeal, to act zealously.*

nē, conj. *not, lest; nē...quīdem, not even.*

nēc and **nēquē**, disjunct. adv. *neither, nor.*

nēcessāriūs, -ā, -um, adj. *necessary.*

nēcessitās, -ātis, f. *necessity.*

nēgōtium, -iī, n. *business, trouble* 13, 9.

nēmō, -īnis [generally nulliūs], m. and f. *no one.*

nēquiquam, adv. *in vain, vainly.*

Nerviī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Nervii, a warlike Belgic tribe.*

neutēr, -trā, -trum, gen. neutriūs, adj. *neither, neither the one nor the other.*

nīhil [or **nīl**], -īlī, n. *nothing;*

nīhil possē, *to have no power.*

nīsi, adv. *unless.*

nōbilitās, -ātis, f. *nobility, high birth.*

noctū, adv. *by night.*

nōlo, nollē, nōlūi, irreg. v. n. *to be unwilling.*

nōmēn, -īnis, n. *a name; a race.*

nōmīnātīm, adv. *by name.*

nōmīno, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to name, to mention.*

nōn, adv. *not.*

nondum, adv. *not yet.*

nonnullūs, -ā, -um, adj. *some, not none.*

nōnūs, -ā, -um, ord. num. adj. *ninth.*

nostēr, -trā, -trum, adj. *our, of us.*

nōvem, indecl. num. adj. *nine.*

Noviōdūnum, -i, n. *Noviodunum, a town of the Suessiones.*

nōvūs, -ā, -um, adj. *new; nōvis-simus, last; nōvissimum ag-mēn, the rear.*

nox, noctis, f. *night.*

nūdo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to strip, to make bare.*

nullūs, -ā, um, gen. nulliūs, adj. *none, no one.*

nūmērūs, -ī, m. *a number, a quantity.*

Nūmīdā, -ae, m. *a Numidian, from vopās a wanderer.* The Romans used the hardy nomads of N. Africa as light-armed troops.

nuntīo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to announce.*

nuntīūs, -ī, m. *a messenger, also the report of a messenger, a message.*

ob, prep. [acc.] *on account of.*

obdūco, -ērē, -uxī, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to lead across, to draw across.*

obītūs, -ūs, m. *death, departure.*

obsēs, -īdis, m. and f. *a hostage.*

obtinēo, -ērē, -tīnūī, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to hold, to maintain.*

obvenīo, -īrē, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to come opposite to, to come in the way of, to confront.*

occāsūs, -ūs, m. *setting.*

occīdo, -ērē, -īdī, -īsum, 3 v. a. *to kill.*

occultūs, -ā, -um, adj. *hidden; in occulto, in hiding, secretly.*

occūpo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to forestall, to occupy.*

occurro, -ērē, -cūcurrī or -currī, -cursum, 3 v. n. *to meet.*

Ōcēānūs, -ī, m. *the Ocean, the Atlantic.*

octāvūs, -ā, -um, *eighth.*

octō, indecl. num. adj. *eight.*

offēro, -ferrē, obītūī, oblātum, irreg. v. a. *to present, to offer.*

ōmitto, -ērē, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to omit, to neglect.*

omnis, -ē, adj. *all, every.*

ōnūs, -ērīs, n. *weight, burden.*

ōpērā, -ae, f. *work, activity.*

ōpīnīō, -ōnīs, f. *opinion, expectation.*

ōportēt, -ērē, -ūīt, 2 imp. v. *it is necessary, it behoves.*

oppīdānūs, -ā, -um, adj. *belonging to a town, oppīdānī, the towns-folk.*

oppīdum, -ī, n. *a town.*

opportūnus, -ā, -um, adj. *convenient, suitable.*

oppugnātiō, -ōnīs, f. *assault, method of assaulting.*

oppugno, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to assault.*

[ops], ōpīs, f. *help; ōpēs, -um, power.*

optīmūs, -ā, -um, sup. adj. *best.*

ōpūs, -ērīs, n. *work; magnō ōpērē, greatly; quantō ōpērē, how much; si quō ōpūs esset, if there was need of anything.*

ōrātiō, -ōnīs, f. *a speech, an oration.*

ordō, -īnīs, m. *order, a rank.*

ōrīōr, -īrī, ortus sum, 4 dep. v. n. [but with some forms of 3rd conj. ōrēris, ōrītur, ōrērēr, ōrītūrūs] *to rise, to spring from.*

Osismī, -ōrum, m. *the Osismi, a tribe of western Gaul.*

P. for *Publius*, see *Sextius*.

pābūlum, -ī, n. *forage, food (for cattle).*

pāco, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to make peaceful, to conquer, to subdue.*

Paemānī, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Paemani, a German tribe.*

paenē, adv. *almost.*

pālūs, -ūdīs, f. *a marsh, a pool.*

pando, -ērē, pandī, passum, 3 v. a. *to open, to stretch out.*

pār, pārīs, adj. *equal.*

pārātūs, -ā, -um [part. of pārō], *prepared.*

pars, -rtīs, f. *a part.*

partim, adv. *partly.*

parvölūs, -ā, -um, adj. *small, unimportant.*

passūs, -ūs, m. *a step, a pace* (=5 Roman feet), see *millia*.

pāterfāciō, -ērē, -fēcī, -factum, 3 v. a. *to throw open.*

pātēo, -ērē, -tūi, 2 v. n. *to lie open, to extend.*

pātēr, -trīs, m. *father.*

pātiōr, pāti, passūs sum, 3 v. a. *to suffer, to allow.*

pātriūs, -ā, -um, adj. *ancestral.*

paucūs, -ā, -um, adj. *few.*

paulātim, adv. *little by little, gradually.*

paulispēr, adv. *for a little while.*

paulō, adv. *by a little, a little.*

paulūlum, adv. *a little, slightly.*

paulum, adv. *a little.*

pax, pācis, f. *peace.*

pēdestēr, -trīs, -trē, adj. *of foot soldiers, of infantry.*

Pēdiūs, -īi, m. *Q. Pedius*, one of Caesar's legates, and his nephew or grand-nephew.

pellīs, -īs, f. *a hide, a skin.*

pello, -ērē, pēpūli, pulsum, 3 v. a. *to drive, to repulse.*

perfēro, -ferrē, -tūli, lātum, irreg. v. a. *to carry, to convey.*

pēriclitor, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v. a. and n. *to try, to put to test.*

pēricūlum, -ī, n. *danger.*

permitto, -ērē, -misi, -missum, 3 v. a. *to permit, to commit.*

permōvēo, -ērē, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2 v. a. *to move, to affect.*

perspicio, -ērē, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. *to see through, to see clearly.*

persuādēo, -ērē, -suāsī, -suāsūm, 2 v. a. *to persuade*; as *impers.* v. **persuādētur** ālicui, *one is convinced.*

perterrēo, -ērē, -ūi, -ītum, 2 v. a. *to frighten.*

pertinēo, -ērē, -tīnūi, -tentum, 2 v. n. *to reach to.*

perturbo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to disturb, to disorder, to agitate.*

pervēnio, -irē, -vēnī, -ventum, 4 v. n. *to arrive.*

pēs, pēdis, m. *a foot, a foot in length* [·97 of an English foot].

pēto, -ērē, -ivī or -īi, -ītum, 3 v. a. *to seek, to make for.*

pīlum, -ī, n. *a pīlum*, a thick javelin used by the Romans.

plānitlēs, -ēi, f. *a plain, flat ground.*

plēriquē, -aequē, -āquē (the singular plērusquē, -āquē, -umquē is rarely found), adj. *most, most people.*

plērumquē, adv. *generally.*

plūrimūs, -ā, -um, adj. *very many, most.*

pollicēōr, -ērī, pollicītūs sum, 2 dep. v. a. *to promise.*

pondūs, -ērīs, n. *a weight.*

pōno, -ērē, pōsūi, pōsitum, 3 v. a. *to place*; **pōnērē castrā**, *to pitch a camp.*

pons, -ntīs, m. *a bridge.*

pōpūlor, -ārī, -ātūs sum, 1 dep. v. a. *to waste, to devastate.*

pōpūlus, -ī, m. *a people.*

porrigo, -ērē, porrexī, porrectum, 3 v. a. *to stretch out.*

portā, -ae, f. *a gate*; see **dēcūmānā**.

porto, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to carry.*

posco, -ērē, pōposcī, 3 v. a. *to demand.*

possidēo, -ērē, -sēdī, -sessum, 2 v. a. *to possess.*

possum, possē, pōtūī, irreg. v. n.
to be able.

post, prep. [acc.] behind, after.

postēā, adv. afterwards.

postquam, conj. when, after.

postridiē, adv. the day after.

postūlo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to demand.

pōtens, -ntis, adj. powerful, able;

pōtentiōr, -ōris, more powerful;

pōtentissimūs, most powerful.

pōtestās, -ātis, f. power.

pōtior, -iōr, pōtitus sum, 4 dep. v.
a. to get possession of.

pōtius, adv. rather.

prae, prep. [abl.] in comparison
with, before.

praeacūtūs, -ā, -um, adj. sharpened
at the end.

praebēo, -ērē, -ūī, -ītum, 2 v. a.
to afford.

praeceps, -ipītis, adj. headlong,
hurried.

praedōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep.
v. a. and n. to plunder.

praefēro, -ferrē, -tūlī, -lātum, irreg.
v. a. to prefer, to put before.

praeficiō, -ērē, -feci, -fectum, 3 v.
a. to put in command.

praemitto, -ērē, -misi, -missum, 3
v. a. to send in front.

praesidium, -iī, n. protection.

praescribo, -ērē, -scripsi, -scrip-
tum, 3 v. a. to prescribe, to order.

praesto, -ārē, -stīti, -stītum, 1
v. n. to be superior; v. a. to
afford, to give.

praesum, -essē, -fūī, irreg. v. n.
to be at the head of, to preside.

primipillūs, -i, m. a centurion of
the first rank, one who led the
first pilus or century in a cohort.

primō, adv. at first, in the first
place.

primum, adv. first, at first.

primūs, -ā, -um, num. adj. first:

primī, the chief men; **primā**
lucē, at daybreak.

princeps, -ipīs, m. a prince, a
chief.

prīor, -iūs, gen. -ōris, comp. adj.
former.

pristinūs, -ā, -um, adj. ancient,
former.

priūs, adv. before, sooner.

priusquam, adv. before, sooner
than.

prō, prep. [abl.] for, in proportion
to, in view of, in front of.

prōcēdo, -ērē, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v.
n. to advance.

prōcumbo, -ērē, -cūbūī, -cūbitum,
3 v. n. to fall, to be prostrate.

proellōr, -ārī, -ātus sum, 1 dep. v.
n. to fight.

proellum, -iī, n. battle.

prōfectiō, -ōnis, f. a setting out.

prōficiscor, -ī, -fectūs sum, 3 dep.
v. n. to set out.

prōfligo, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to put to flight.

prōfugio, -ērē, -fūgī, -fūgitum, 3
v. n. to fly.

prōgigno, -ērē, -gēnūī, -gēnitum,
3 v. a. to beget.

prōgnātūs, -ā, -um, adj. sprung
from.

prōgrēdiōr, -ī, -gressūs sum, 3
dep. v. n. to advance.

prōhibēo, -ēre, -ūī, -ītum, 2 v. a.
to prevent, to keep from, to protect.

prōiciō, -ērē, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a.
to throw away.

prōmōvēo, -ērē, -mōvī, -mōtum, 2
v. a. to move forward.

prōpē, adv. nearly, almost.

prōpēro, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. n.
to hasten.

prōpinquitās, -tātis, f. *nearness, relationship.*

prōpinquūs, -ā, -um, adj. *near.*

prōpōno, -ērē, -pōsūi, -pōsitum, 3 v. a. *to put forward, to display.*

proptēr, prep. [acc.] *on account of.*

proptērēā, adv. *on that account.*

prōpugno, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to defend oneself, to resist in battle.*

prōsequōr, -ī, -sēcūtus sum, 3 dep. v. a. *to follow up, to address, to pursue.*

prospectūs, -ūs, m. *view, outlook.*

prōtinūs, adv. *at once.*

prōturbo, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to throw into confusion, to rout.*

prōvidēo, -ērē, -vidī, -vīsum, 2 v. a. *to foresee, to provide for.*

prōvinciā, -ae, f. *a province, a country outside Italy governed by a Roman Magistrate.*

prōvōlo, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to dart forward.*

proximē, adv. *last, next, most recently.*

proximūs, -ā, -um, superl. adj. *next, nearest.*

prūdentiā, -ae, f. *prudence.*

pūēr, -ērī, m. *a boy, a child.*

pugnā, -ae, f. *a battle.*

pugno, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. n. *to fight.*

Q. for *Quintus*, a Roman praenomen, see *Pedius* and *Titurius*.

quādrāgintā, indecl. num. adj. *forty.*

quādringentī, -ae, -ā, num. adj. *four hundred.*

quaero, -ērē, quaesivī, quaesitum, 3 v. a. *to seek, to ask.*

quantūs, -ā, -um, adj. *how great.*

quartūs, -ā, -um, ord. num. adj. *fourth.*

quāttuōr, indecl. num. adj. *four.*

quē, conj. *and.*

quī, quae, quōd, gen. cūius, rel. pron. *who*; also interr. adj. *who? what?*

quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, gen. cūiusdam, in lef. pron. *a certain one.*

quīn, adv. [quī abl. nē] *how not?* after verbs of doubting but that; **dūbitandum non existimāvit quin ... prōfiscērētur**, *he thought that he ought not to hesitate to start*; after words of preventing from; **dēterrērē quin consentiant**, *to deter them from uniting.*

quīndēcim, indecl. num. adj. *fifteen.*

quīngentī, -ae, -ā, num. adj. *five hundred.*

quīnquāgintā, indecl. num. adj. *fifty.*

quīnquē, indecl. num. adj. *five.*

quīs, quae (quā), quīd, (1) interr. pron. *who? what?* (2) indef. pron. *anyone, anything.*

quīsnam, quāenam, quīdnam, interr. pron. *who? what?*

quīsquā, quāequā, quīdquā, indef. pron. with neg. or interrog. *any.*

quīsquē, quāequē, quīdquē, gen. cūiusquē, pron. *each.*

quīsquīs, quāequāe, quīdquīd, indef. pron. *whoever, whatever.*

quīvis, quāevīs, quīdvīs, indef. pron. *any you please, any.*

quō, adv. *whither, to which point.*

quōd, conj. *because, that.*

rāmūs, -ī, m. *a branch.*

- rătîō**, -ōnīs, *f. reasoning, calculation; method.*
- rēcīpio**, -ēre, -cēpī, -ceptum, 3 v. a. *to receive; sē rēcīpēre, to go back* 2, 24; *to recover* 10, 2.
- reddo**, -ērē, -dīdī, -dītum, 3 v. a. *to render, to give back.*
- rēdēo**, -irē, -īvī or -īī, -ītum, irreg. v. n. *to return, to slope down* 7, 4.
- rēdigo**, -ērē, -ēgī, -actum, 3 v. a. *to reduce, to make.*
- rēdintēgro**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to renew, to restore.*
- Redōnes**, -um, *m. the Redones, a tribe of western Gaul.*
- rēdūco**, -ērē, -uxī, -uctum, 3 v. a. *to lead back.*
- rēfringo**, -ērē, -frēgī, -fractum, 3 v. a. *to break down.*
- rēgīō**, -ōnīs, *f. region, district.*
- regnum**, -ī, *n. a kingdom.*
- rēicio**, -ērē, -iēcī, -iectum, 3 v. a. *to hurl back.*
- rēlanguesco**, -ērē, -langūī, 3 incept. v. n. *to languish, to grow effeminate.*
- rēlinquo**, -ērē, -līquī, -lictum, 3 v. a. *to leave behind.*
- rēliquum**, -ī, *n. remainder, omission.*
- rēlīquūs**, -ā, -um, *adj. left, remaining, rest; nihīl rēlīquī fācēre, to leave nothing undone* 20, 9.
- Rēmī**, -ōrum, *m. the Remi, a tribe of Belgic Gaul; near mod. Rheims.*
- rēmīto**, -ērē, -mīsī, -missum, 3 v. a. *to relax; to hurl back* 20, 23.
- Rēmūs**, -ī, *m. one of the Remi.*
- rēnuntio**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to announce, to carry back word of.*
- rēpello**, -ērē, rēpūlī, rēpulsum, 3 v. a. *to drive back, to repel.*
- rēpentīnō**, *adv. suddenly.*
- rēpērio**, -irē, reppērī, rēpertum, 4 v. a. *to find, to discover.*
- rēs**, rēī, *f. a thing; rēs publicā, public interest, republic; rēs militāris, war, tactics; rēs frūmentāriā, the corn supply.*
- rēsisto**, -ērē, -stītī, -stītum, 3 v. n. *to stand firm against, to resist.*
- respicio**, -ērē, -spexī, -spectum, 3 v. a. and n. *to look back, to regard.*
- rētīneo**, -ērē, -tīnūī, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to retain.*
- rēverto**, -ērē, -rtī, -rsum, 3 v. a. and n. *to turn back, to return.*
- rēvertor**, -ī, -versūs sum, 3 dep. v. n. *to return.*
- rēvōco**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to recall.*
- rex**, rēgis, *m. a king.*
- Rhēnus**, -ī, *m. the Rhine.*
- rīpā**, -ae, *f. a bank.*
- Rōmānūs**, -ā, -um, *adj. Roman; -ānī, -ōrum, m. pl. the Romans.*
- rūbūs**, -ī, *m. a bramble.*
- rūmōr**, -ōris, *m. rumor, report.*
- rūpēs**, -īs, *f. a rock.*
- rursūs** [rēversūs], *adv. again.*
- Sābīnus**, -ī, *m. see Titurius.*
- Sābīs**, -īs, *m. the Sabi (R. Sambre).*
- sāgittāriūs**, -ī, *m. a bowman, an archer.*
- sālūs**, -ūtīs, *f. safety.*
- sarcīnā**, -ae, *f. bundle, a load; a soldier's kit; sub sarcīnīs, in marching trim, while carrying their kits.*
- saxum**, -ī, *n. a rock.*
- sciēntiā**, -ae, *f. knowledge, scientific instruction.*

scribo, -ēre, -ipsī, -iptum, 3 v. a.
to write.

scūtum, -ī, n. a shield.

sē [sēsē], sūī, sībī, reflex. pron.
himself, herself, itself, themselves.

sectiō, -ōnis, f. confiscated property, booty.

sēcundum, prep. [acc.] along.

sēcundūs, -a, -um, adj. (1) second,
(2) prosperous, successful; **sēcundior**, more successful.

sēnātōr, -ōris, m. a senator.

sēnātūs, -ūs, m. senate.

Sēnōnēs, -ium, m. pl. the Senones,
a tribe of Gauls living near the
Seine. Their name remains in
the modern Sens.

sententiā, -ae, f. opinion, sentiment.

sentis, -is, m. [rarely f.] a briar.

sēpēs, -is, f. a hedge.

septem, indecl. num. adj. seven.

septimūs, -ā, -um, ord. num. adj.
seventh.

sēquor, -ī, sēcūtus sum, 3 dep. v.
a. to follow.

servitūs, -ūtis, f. slavery, servitude.

sex, indecl. num. adj. six.

sexāgintā, indecl. num. adj. sixty.

sexcentī, -ae, -ā, -ōrum, num. adj.
six hundred.

Sextiūs, -ī, m. P. Sextius Baculus,
a centurion.

sī, conj. if, whether.

sic, adv. thus, so.

signīfēr, -ērī, m. a standard-bearer.

significātiō, -ōnis, f. signal, information.

significo, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to signify, to show.

signum, -ī, n. a sign, a signal, a
standard; **signā inferre**, to advance,
to charge.

silvā, -ae, f. a wood.

silvestris, -ē, adj. woody, covered
with wood.

sīmūl, adv. at the same time.

sinē, prep. [abl.] without.

singulāris, -ē, adj. unequalled,
singular.

singūli, -ae, -ā, num. adj. one each,
each, each separate.

sinistēr, -trā, -trum, adj. on the
left, left-handed.

sōl, sōlis, m. sun.

sollicito, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a.
to entice, to solicit.

sōlus, -ā, -um, gen. sōliūs, adj.
only, alone.

spātium, -ī, n. space, length,
distance.

spēcīēs, -ēī, f. appearance.

spēcūlātōr, -ōris, m. a scout, a
spy.

spēs, spēī, f. hope.

spīritūs, -ūs, m. spirit, pride.

stātīm, adv. immediately.

stātīō, -ōnis, f. a picket, outpost, a
watch.

stātūo, -ērē, -ūī, -ūtum, 3 v. a.
and n. to determine.

stātūrā, -ae, f. stature, height.

strēpitūs, -ūs, m. noise, uproar.

stūdēo, -ērē, -ūī, 2 v. n. to be
eager for, to be devoted to.

stūdium, -ī, n. desire, eagerness.

sūb, prep. [acc. and abl.] under;
of time, just before; **sub occāsum**

sōlis, just before sunset; **sub**

vespērum, just before evening.

sūbēo, -īrē, -īvi or -īī, -ītum, irreg.
v. n. to come up, to enter.

sūbitō, adv. suddenly.

submitto, -ērē, -mīsi, -misum, 3
v. a. to send up, to send in aid.

subrūo, -ērē, -ūī, -ūtum, 3 v. a. to
undermine.

subsēquor, -ī, -sēcūtūs sum, 3 dep. v. a. *to follow, to come behind.*
subsīdīum, -ī, n. *aid, help, reinforcement*; pl. *subsīdiā, reserves.*
succēdo, -ērē, -cessī, -cessum, 3 v. n. *to come up, to approach.*
succendo, -ērē, -ndī, -nsum, 3 v. a. *to fire from below, to set fire to.*
successūs, -ūs, m. *a coming up, a near approach.*
Sūessīōnēs, -um, m. *the Suessiones, a Belgic tribe living near the modern Soissons.*
sum, essē, fūī, irreg. v. n. *to be.*
summā, -ae, f. *total, chief place, the top*; **summā impēriī**, *the chief command* 17, 23.
summūs, -ā, -um, superl. of **superus**, adj. *highest*; **a summo**, *from the top.*
sūmo, -ērē, -mpsī, -mptum, 3 v. a. *to take, to assume.*
sūpēriōr, -iūs, gen. -ōris, comp. adj. *higher, former, earlier* 15, 27; see **summus**.
sūpēro, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to overcome, to overpower.*
sūpersēdēo, -ērē, -sēdī, -sessum, 2 v. n. *to avoid, to decline.*
sūpersum, -essē, -fūī, irreg. v. n. *to survive.*
supplex, -īcis, adj. *suppliant.*
supplicātiō, -ōnis, f. *a season of public prayer.*
sūprā, prep. [acc.] *above*; adv. *above, earlier, before.*
sustento, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to hold up against, to sustain.*
sustīneo, -ērē, -ūī, -tentum, 2 v. a. *to hold up, to support, to endure, to check.*
sūūs, -ā, -um, possess. reflex. pron. *one's own, his, her or their own.*

tāmēn, conj. *nevertheless.*
tantūlūs, -ā, -um, adj. *so small, so little.*
tantum, adv. *so much, to so great an extent, only.*
tantūs, -ā, -um, adj. *so great.*
tardo, -ārē, -āvi, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to retard.*
tardūs, -ā, -um, adj. *slow*; **tardiōr**, *slower.*
tēgīmentum, -ī, n. *a covering, a case.*
tēlum, -ī, n. *a dart, a missile.*
tempūs, -ōris, n. *time.*
tendo, -ērē, tētēndī, tensum, 3 v. a. *to stretch.*
tēneo, -ērē, tēnūī, tentum, 2 v. a. *to hold.*
tēnēr, -ērā, -ērum, adj. *tender, young.*
terrōr, -ōris, m. *fright, terror.*
tertīūs, -ā, -um, ord. num. adj. *third.*
testūdō, -īnis, f. *a tortoise*, the name given to a military formation in which a number of men in close order held their shields over their heads so as to form a kind of roof or pent-house. Also to a wooden *pent-house* in which a battering ram was worked.
Teutōnēs, -um, m. [and **Teutōni**, -ōrum], *the Teutones*, a people of north Germany.
tīmēo, -ērē, -ūī, 2 v. a. *to fear.*
Tītūrius, -ī, m. *Q. Titurius Sabinus*, one of Caesar's legates.
tormentum, -ī, n. *an engine, a field-catapult for throwing stones.*
tōtīdem, indecl. adj. *the same number.*
tōtūs, -ā, -um, gen. tōtīūs, *the whole, all.*

trabs, trābīs, *f. a beam.*

trādo, -ērē, -dīdī, -dītum, 3 *v. a.*
to hand over.

trādūco, [trans-]-ērē, -uxī, -uctum,
3 *v. a. to lead across.*

trans, prep. [acc.] *across.*

transēo, -īrē, -īvī or -īī, -ītum,
irreg. v. a. to cross, to go across.

transgrēdiōr, -ī, -gressūs sum, 3
dep. v. a. to cross.

transversūs, -ā, -um, *adj. thwart-*
wise, across.

trēs, triā, *gen. -īum, num. adj. three.*

Trēvērī, -ōrum, *m. the Treveri, a*
Belgic tribe.

tribūnūs, -ī, *a tribune; tribūnūs*
militum, a military tribune, one
of the six superior officers in
each legion.

trīdūm, -ī, *n. a space of three days.*

tūbā, -ae, *f. a trumpet.*

tum, *adv. then.*

tūmultūs, -ūs, *m. tumult, dis-*
turbance.

tūmūlus, -ī, *m. a hill.*

Tūrōnēs, -um, *m. the Turones, a*
tribe on the Loire (Tours).

turpitūdō, -īnis, *f. disgrace.*

turrīs, -īs, *f. a tower.*

tūtūs, -ā, -um, *adj. safe.*

ūbī, *adv. when, where.*

ullūs, -ā, -um, *gen. ullūs, any.*

ūnā, *adv. at the same time,*
simultaneously, along with.

undēcīmūs, -ā, -um, *ord. num.*
adj. eleventh.

undēvigintī, *indecl. num. adj.*
nineteen.

undīquē, *adv. on every side.*

ūnīversūs, -ā, -um, *adj. all, all*
together, the whole.

ūnūs, -ā, -um, *gen. ūnūs, num.*
adj. one.

urgēo, -ērē [no *p. or sup.*], 2 *v. a.*
to press hard.

ūsūs, -ūs, *m. use, advantage; ex-*
perience 15, 26.

ūt and **ūtī**, *conj. in order that, so*
that; adv. when, as; Itā acriter
...ūt, in the gallant way in
which, as gallantly as, 24, 14.

ūterquē, -trāquē, -trumquē, *gen.*
ūtrīusquē, adj. both.

ūtōr, -ī, ūsus sum, 3 *dep. v. a. to*
use, to enjoy.

vācūūs, -ā, -um, *adj. empty, bare*
of; vācūūs āb, without, free of.

vādum, -ī, *n. a shallow place, a*
ford [usually in plur. vādā,
-ōrum].

vālēo, -ērē, -ūī, 2 *v. n. to be strong,*
to avail.

vallum, -ī, *n. a stockade, the de-*
fence of a camp.

vāriūs, -ā, -um, *adj. various,*
different.

Vēlōcasses, -īum, *m. pl. the*
Velocasses, a tribe of the Belgae.

vendo, -ērē, -dīdī, -dītum, 3 *v. a.*
to sell.

Venellī, -ōrum, *m. the Venelli, a*
tribe of western Gaul (Nor-
mandy).

Vēnētī, -ōrum, *m. the Veneti, a*
people in western Gaul (Brit-
tany).

vēnīo, -īrē, vēnī, ventum, 4 *v. n.*
to come; impers. ventum est,
one has come, they have come.

verbum, -ī, *n. a word; verbā*
fācērē, to make a speech.

vērēor, -ērī, vēritūs sum, 2 *dep. v.*
a. to fear.

vergo, -ērē [no *p. or sup.*], 3 *v.*
n. to slope.

vērō, *adv. truly.*

- Vērōmandūī**, -ōrum, m. pl. *the Veromandui*, a tribe of the Belgae.
- versōr**, -ārī, -ātūs sum, 1 dep. v. n. *to be engaged in, to be in.*
- vespēr**, -ērīs or -ērī, m. *the evening.*
- vēto**, -ārē, vētūī, vētītum, 1 v. a. *to forbid.*
- vexillum**, -ī, n. *a standard, a flag.*
- vexo**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to harass.*
- victōr**, -ōrīs, m. *a conqueror, victorious.*
- vīcūs**, -ī, m. *a village.*
- vidēo**, -ērē, vīdī, vīsum, 2 v. a. *to see.*
- vīgīliā**, -ae, f. *a watch, a division of the night.*
- vīgintī**, indecl. num. adj. *twenty.*
- vīmēn**, -īnīs, n. *a twig.*
- vīnēā**, -ae, f. *a penthouse*, shaped like the frame used in training vines, now called a *pergola*. It was used to protect soldiers attacking walls; **vīnēas āgērē**, *to employ penthouses.*
- vīnum**, -ī, n. *wine.*
- vīr**, vīrī, m. *a man.*
- virtūs**, -ūtīs, f. *virtue, valour.*
- vīto**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to avoid.*
- vix**, adv. *scarcely.*
- volgō** (**vulgō**), adv. *commonly.*
- volnūs**, -ērīs, n. *a wound.*
- vōluntās**, -ātīs, f. *will, wish.*
- vox**, vōcīs, f. *a voice.*
- vulnēro**, -ārē, -āvī, -ātum, 1 v. a. *to wound.*

Cambridge Series for Schools and Training Colleges

This Series has been prepared in the conviction that text-books simple in style and arrangement, written by authors of standing, are called for to meet the needs of pupil-teachers and candidates for Certificates. Care is taken to combine a high standard of excellence with adaptation to the practical needs of those for whom the Series is especially intended. To this end the general Editorship of the Series has been entrusted to Mr W. H. WOODWARD, of Christ Church, Oxford, formerly Professor of Education in the University of Liverpool. At the same time, it is believed that most of the works comprised in the Series will be well suited to the needs of Secondary and Public Schools.

Caesar. Gallic War, I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII. Edited, with introduction, notes and vocabulary, by E. S. SHUCKBURGH, Litt.D. 1s. 6d. each.

Cicero. In Catilinam I. Edited with introduction, notes and vocabulary, by J. H. FLATHER, M.A. 1s. 6d.

Ovid. Selections from the Tristia. Edited, with notes and vocabulary, by H. F. MORLAND SIMPSON, M.A., Rector of Aberdeen Grammar School. 1s. 6d.

Phaedrus. Fables I, II. Edited, with notes and vocabulary, by J. H. FLATHER, M.A. 1s. 6d.

Vergil. Aeneid I, II, III, V, VI, IX, X, XI and XII. Edited, with introduction, notes and vocabulary, by A. SIDGWICK, M.A., Reader in Greek in the University of Oxford. 1s. 6d. each.

Xenophon. Anabasis, I, II, III, IV, V and VI. Edited, with introduction, notes and vocabulary, by G. M. EDWARDS, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. 1s. 6d. each.

Gray. Ode on the Spring and The Bard. Edited by D. C. TOVEY, M.A. 8d.

Gray. Ode on the Spring and Elegy in a Country Churchyard. Edited by D. C. TOVEY, M.A. 8d.

Macaulay. John Bunyan. Edited by ARTHUR D. INNES M.A. 1s.

- Macaulay. John Milton.** Edited by J. H. FLATHER, M.A.
1s. 6d.
- Milton. Comus and Lycidas.** Edited, with introduction notes, glossary and appendix, by A. W. VERITY, M.A. 2s.
- A Short History of the Greeks, from the Earliest Times to B.C. 146.** By EVELYN S. SHUCKBURGH, Litt.D. Crown 8vo. With numerous Maps, full-page and text illustrations. 4s. 6d.
- Outlines of the History of the English Language.** By T. N. TOLLER, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge. Crown 8vo. 4s.
- A Short History of the Expansion of the British Empire. 1500—1902.** By WILLIAM HARRISON WOODWARD. Second Edition, enlarged. Covering the Peace of Pretoria, 1902. Crown 8vo. With 10 Maps. Cloth, 4s.
- An Outline History of the British Empire from 1500 to 1902.** By WILLIAM HARRISON WOODWARD. With 6 Maps. 1s. 6d. net.
- Geometrical Drawing. With Notes and Examples.** By W. H. BLYTHE, M.A. Pt. I. Plane and Elementary Solid. 2s. 6d. Pt. II. Solid or Descriptive Geometry. 2s.
- Geometry for Young Beginners.** An introduction to Theoretical and Practical Geometry. By F. W. SANDERSON, M.A., Headmaster of Oundle School. 1s. 4d.
- The Education of the Young, in the *Republic* of Plato,** Translated into English, with notes and introduction, by BERNARD BOSANQUET, M.A., LL.D. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- Aristotle on Education:** being Extracts from the *Ethics* and *Politics*, translated and edited by JOHN BURNET, Professor of Greek in the United College of St Salvator and St Leonard, St Andrews. Crown 8vo. 2s. 6d.
- The Making of Character: some Educational Aspects of Ethics.** By JOHN MACCUNN, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Philosophy in the University of Liverpool. Crown 8vo. Cloth, 2s. 6d. Cloth extra, gilt top, 3s. 6d.
- Domestic Economy in Theory and Practice.** A Text-book for Teachers and Students in Training, by MARION GREENWOOD BIDDER, of Newnham and Girton Colleges, and FLORENCE BADDELEY, Organising Secretary of the Gloucestershire School of Cookery and Domestic Economy. Crown 8vo. With several diagrams. 4s. 6d.
- A Manual of School Hygiene,** written for the guidance of Teachers in Day-schools. By EDWARD W. HOPE, M.D., Professor of Hygiene, University of Liverpool, and EDGAR A. BROWNE, F.R.C.S.E., Lecturer in Ophthalmology, University of Liverpool. Crown 8vo. With several diagrams. 3s. 6d.

Books suitable for

Board of Education Examinations

Preliminary Certificate, 1909

The Elements of English Grammar	A. S. West	2/6
The Cambridge School History of England	A. D. Innes	4/6
(also published in three parts at 2/- each)		
Arithmetic for Schools	C. Smith	3/6
(also published in two parts at 2/- each)		
A School Algebra Course (examples only)	F. Gorse	3/-
(also published in three parts at 1/- each)		
Euclid's Elements of Geometry		
Books I.—II.	H. M. Taylor	1/6
„ III.—IV.	„	1/6
„ I.—IV.	„	3/-
Elementary Geometry, Theoretical and Practical		
	C. Godfrey and A. W. Siddons	3/6
(also published in 2 volumes, 2/- each ; and in 5 parts, 1/- each)		
Plane Geometry	C. Davison and C. H. Richards	4/-

Certificate, 1909

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
Bacon	Essays	A. S. West	3/6
Burke	Speeches on American Taxation and Conciliation with America	A. D. Innes	3/-
Cowley	Prose Works	J. R. Lumby	4/-
Gray	English Poems	D. C. Tovey	4/-
Milton	Arcades	A. W. Verity	1/6
„	Comus and Lycidas	„	2/-
„	Paradise Lost, Books V.—VI.	„	2/-
More	Utopia	J. R. Lumby	3/6
Shakespeare	Macbeth	A. W. Verity	1/6
„	Hamlet	„	3/-
„	King Lear	„	1/6
„	Twelfth Night	„	1/6
„	A Midsummer-Night's Dream	„	1/6
„	As You Like It	„	1/6


[Turn over

Certificate, 1909 Optional Subjects

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
Milton	Samson Agonistes	A. W. Verity	2/6
,	Paradise Lost. In 6 volumes	"	each 2/-
,	Arcades	"	1/6
,	Comus and Lycidas	"	2/-
"	{ Ode on the Nativity, L'Allegro, }	"	
"	{ Il Penseroso, Lycidas }	"	2/6
"	Sonnets	"	1/6
Shakespeare	A Midsummer-Night's Dream	"	1/6
"	The Merchant of Venice	"	1/6
"	Twelfth Night	"	1/6
"	As You Like It	"	1/6
"	The Tempest	"	1/6
"	King Richard II.	"	1/6
"	King Henry V.	"	1/6
"	King Lear	"	1/6
"	Macbeth	"	1/6
"	Hamlet	"	3/-

Acting Teachers' Certificate, 1909

<i>Author</i>	<i>Work</i>	<i>Editor</i>	<i>Price</i>
Shakespeare	The Merchant of Venice	A. W. Verity	1/6
More	Utopia	J. R. Lumby	3/6

 *Complete Catalogues of the Publications of the Cambridge University Press will be sent on application.*

Any book published by the Cambridge University Press may be inspected at the Press Warehouse in Fetter Lane, London, E.C. A Complete Library of the publications of the Press has been formed there for this purpose and visitors will be welcome.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE.

C. F. CLAY, MANAGER,

London: FETTER LANE.

Edinburgh: 100, PRINCES STREET.

LT1001. 1870. C34 D4 Bk. 2

